

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 5.

NEW BRITISH MEAT REGULATIONS.

For the first time in its history the British Government has formulated a set of regulations to govern the importation of foreign meats and meat products. Heretofore the regulation of meat imports has been left largely to local health authorities. Under the recently adopted public health act the British Local Government Board was given power to formulate food regulations and the "Foreign Meat Regulations of 1908" are now issued by the Board.

These regulations go into effect November 1 next. They provide for the examination of foreign meat by customs officers and medical officers of health, notice by the sanitary authority to the importer, the destruction of the condemned foreign meat, proceedings for proof that the meat is not intended for sale, the prohibition of removal or sale of the meat in certain cases, the keeping of records of meat destroyed, improper landing or transhipment of the meat, etc. The regulations do not prevent the exportation of doubtful stuff.

Foreign meat is divided into three classes. The first includes scrap meat, whether frozen or chilled, or chemically treated, tripe, tongues, kidneys, or severed parts of a hog carcass not cured or prepared as bacon or ham. Class two includes whole hog carcasses, without the head or lymphatic glands. In the third class is boxed hog meat, while "foreign meat unclassed" includes all other kinds of meat not specifically mentioned.

The Local Government Board has also issued a separate set of regulations governing the handling of "unsound food." How either of these sets of regulations will work out is a question in the minds of practical tradesmen, and the experiment will be watched with interest.

BRITISH WILL INVESTIGATE.

The British government has decided to appoint a commission to inquire "how far, if at all, the prices of beef in the United Kingdom are controlled by industrial combinations anywhere." This is the nearest the political opponents of the government could drive it to an investigation of the successful business carried on in England by American packers. Advocates of the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle have been the chief movers in the recent attack on American packers, believing that assaults on our trade would be the best way to achieve their end. It is hardly likely that they will gain very much by such methods.

AGAINST HIGHER FREIGHTS

The railroads appear to be meeting with some obstacles in their effort to increase freight rates throughout the country. Packers and the meat trade have been active, together with other shippers, in opposition to the proposed increases. The railroads met a serious setback when the Federal courts in Georgia granted an injunction prohibiting the roads from enforcing the higher rates on meats and other staple products from Western to Southeastern points. This was speedily followed by an announcement that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would institute an investigation of the proposed increases in rates, without waiting for shippers to protest formally.

The United States courts will decide on the merits of the proposed Southeastern increase, and in the meantime the Inter-State Commerce Commission will get busy. The commission on Monday issued a statement to the effect that without waiting for the filing of formal complaints it would institute an investigation to determine whether or not advances in freight rates were justified. The statement says:

"The commission has no authority to suspend a proposed advance in rates, and can order reduction of the advanced rates only as the result of an investigation after the advanced rates have become effective; but the commission, while it could make no effective order prior to the actual advancing of the rates, has almost unlimited power of investigation, and it is understood that if the tariffs filed with the commission show general increases, the commission, without waiting for the filing of formal complaints, will institute an investigation on its own motion for the purpose of determining whether or not the advances are justified. Such general information would enable it to handle very promptly any complaint which may be filed against advanced rates.

"The commission is having a close check of all advances in freight rates. The commission, of course, has no official information of the proposed advances until they are set forth in tariffs, which are required by law to be filed with the commission thirty days in advance of their effective date. So far the principal advances disclosed in the tariffs filed are in the rates on packinghouse products, grain and grain products, from Ohio River crossings to Southeastern territory, ranging from two to four cents per 100 pounds, according to the commodity; rates on sugar from Atlantic seaboard points and New Orleans to Chicago Duluth, St. Paul and other Northwestern points of two cents per 100 pounds; class rates from Mississippi River points and Kansas City to Texas common points, ranging from ten cents on first class to four cents on the lowest class."

The announcement by the commission that it would consider the reasonableness of rates after notice of increase by the shippers and prior to the filing of protests is regarded as of widespread importance. Following closely upon the action of Cincinnati shippers appealing to the President to induce the commission to take this course, it is generally believed here that the suggestion leading to the statement came from President Roosevelt. Chairman Knapp said last Saturday that the law contemplates investigation of the reasonableness of rates by the commission after they had become effective, but he thought the commission might decide that the increase was effective after notice has been given by a carrier and before the new rate actually went into effect. The commission's statement takes that view of its powers.

PROTEST MEXICAN FREIGHT RATES.

Fort Worth packers are lodging vigorous protests with the Mexican government against a heavy increase in freight rates on meats and meat products from Fort Worth to points in Mexico, which amounts to 21 cents per 100 pounds. The Fort Worth houses are said to ship \$50,000 worth of meats to Mexico every month, and they believe they are being discriminated against. This, with the increase in freight rates from Texas to Southeastern points announced for August, is said to impose too heavy a burden on Texas trade.

It is not stated that the raise in Mexican rates has anything to do with the recent inauguration of a packing enterprise in Mexico in which prominent Mexican government officials and business men are officers and heavy stockholders. This company is now beginning to operate, and naturally desires all the trade it can get.

SWIFT PLANT IN OREGON.

Contracts were let last week for the foundations of the main building of the new million-dollar Swift packing plant which is being built at Portland, Oregon, on property which is so located that ocean steamships may load and unload at the plant's shipping platforms. The ground floor of the new building will be at least 25 feet above low water mark. The main building will be 200 x 130 feet with a wing 130 x 75 feet, and portions of the building will be four, five and six stories high.

SCIENTIFIC SALTPETER TESTS SUCCESSFUL

Reports were circulated in many daily newspapers during the week purporting to give the results of the investigation which has been going on at the University of Illinois under the direction of a commission of eminent scientists to determine the effect upon digestion and health of the use of saltpeter in curing meats. It was stated that the tests had been concluded. No results were announced, since the reports of the tests would naturally have to be submitted to the members of the expert commission for study and decision.

It was stated, however, that the result of the tests showed that saltpeter was of little if any injury to health or digestion in the quantities used in meat curing. It is believed that this will be the verdict of the commission, which includes such scientific authorities as Prof. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Chittenden of Yale, Prof. Matthews of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Grindley of the University of Illinois, the last of whom has had direct charge of the tests.

These tests have been in conjunction with others on the general question of digestibility of foods, composition of meats, etc., which Prof. Grindley has carried on for the past fourteen years. Two years ago the University of Illinois was asked by the American Meat Packers' Association to supervise a test of saltpeter, which was then under investigation by the Government. Since that time the Government tests are said to have been abandoned, and the use of saltpeter in proper quantities is permitted by the Federal meat regulations. The results of this test at the University of Illinois are expected to confirm the Government's attitude in the matter, while the Government's action in abandoning its own tests might be construed as a compliment to the standing of the commission created at the instigation of the American Meat Packers' Association.

The three chief objects of the tests were to determine the influence upon the normal health of the individual of the small amount of saltpeter which ordinarily occurs in cured meats; the enlargement, the development and the perfection of methods and plans for carrying out a detailed scientific study of the nutrition of a considerable number of human individuals; and to obtain a large amount of accurate scientific data on the normal nutrition and chemical changes in the body of man and to compare the same to any abnormal nutrition and chemical changes which might result from different kinds of specially prepared foods.

The experiments were conducted upon twenty-four students who formed the "Nutrition Club." In selecting members for the club the physicians connected with the work aimed to exclude any individual who showed indications of irregularities in health, but no attempt was made to select men above the average as to strength, development or health. The men varied in age from 19 to 31.

A mixed diet of fruits, cereals, vegetables, soup, meats, bread, milk, butter, etc., was supplied the members. Each food was weighed off and served individually. In all cases, with one exception, the foods were served in the usual manner and in their usual condition. The exception was that of meats. In the lat-

ter case those in charge having proved it impossible to cut slices of cooked meat in such a way that two slices will have exactly the same chemical composition, found it necessary to roast or broil the meats, and after cooking, while still warm, to remove all bone and gristle and the larger portion of the visible fat, and to pass the leaner meat through a meat chopper.

In summarizing the result of the investigations Dr. Grindley says: "The first question for us to decide from our work is: Will the small amount of saltpeter in the meats, equaling 1-10 of 1 per cent., produce injurious results to the health of men consuming a reasonable quantity of the cured products? As yet no official conclusions can be drawn from this phase of the work.

The second fundamental object of our present investigation—the enlargement, the development and the perfecting of the general plan and scope of conducting and also of carrying out the detailed scientific operations and procedures of this kind of an investigation—has been fully attained, and, I may add, even beyond our most optimistic expectations."

MEAT CURING BY ELECTRICITY.

Various attempts have heretofore been made to devise a method of curing meat by electricity which would be practicable commercially, and which would shorten the time in which it was necessary to leave the meats "in cure." Meats in pickle or smoke means just so much money tied up, since packers have to pay cash for their raw material, and a shortening of the curing period would mean turning the money over more quickly. Hence the attempts to devise a quicker method by electricity.

Though doubt has always been cast upon this method, and some packers have tried it and claimed it a failure, it is now said that a process of curing by electricity has been perfected which has proved successful enough to induce the formation of a company to put it on the market. Cleveland men are behind this concern, and the building of a model plant to demonstrate its workings has just been commenced in Cleveland. Electricity will be used to cause the salt to penetrate the meats and thus prepare them for market in one-quarter the time the present method requires.

The promoters of the process say that it does not change the method of soaking, but hastens the penetration of the salt and does in days what the old method takes months to do. Bacon now takes twenty days to cure while under the new method it is claimed it can be done in two or three days.

The process has been thoroughly tested before being made public. It has been installed in a Cincinnati packinghouse for months and the highest recommendations have come from the packer as to its value. In addition to saving much valuable time the process is said to be extremely sanitary. The promoters declare there is absolutely no odor about a plant equipped with the electrical device. They say it is necessary to handle the meat only twice when electricity is used, as against four or five times under the old way.

The company which is building the Cleve-

land plant is known as the Electric Meat Curing Company. It is incorporated for \$1,000,000 and will install plants in various packinghouses on a rental basis. F. B. Wagner is president; John Theurer, vice-president; E. B. Quinn, secretary, and J. L. Mauldin, treasurer. John C. Lincoln is chief electrical engineer. These, with Joseph L. Roth, constitute the board of directors.

PRODUCTION OF FULLER'S EARTH.

In a report prepared by F. B. Van Horn for the U. S. Geological Survey on the production of fuller's earth in 1907, the figures just made public indicate a largely increased production in the United States, especially during the past two years. Imports of fuller's earth are also slightly larger. The general use of this product in oil and lard refining makes statistics concerning it of special interest to the packinghouse and cottonseed oil trades.

The total production of fuller's earth in the United States in 1907 was 32,851 short tons, valued at \$291,773. This was an increase from the year 1906 of 811 tons in quantity and of \$26,373 in value. Of the entire production in 1907, Florida furnished 22,960 tons, or 69.9 per cent.

The following table shows the production of fuller's earth in the United States since the beginning of production in 1895, in short tons:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1895	6,900	\$41,400
1896	9,872	59,360
1897	17,113	112,272
1898	14,860	106,500
1899	12,381	79,644
1900	9,698	67,535
1901	14,112	96,835
1902	11,492	98,144
1903	20,693	190,277
1904	29,480	168,500
1905	25,178	214,497
1906	32,040	265,400
1907	32,851	291,773
Total	236,670	\$1,792,137

Imports of fuller's earth from abroad have been as follows, in long tons:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1901	10,766	\$80,697
1902	13,513	102,580
1903	15,268	120,671
1904	9,126	74,006
1905	13,002	105,997
1906	13,237	108,695
1907	14,648	122,221
Total	89,560	\$714,867

Fuller's earth was first discovered in the United States at Quincy, Fla., in 1893. The States producing it in 1907, in order of importance, were: Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Colorado and Texas.

The fuller's earth in Florida is usually mined by pick and shovel, and hauled to the mill, where the earth is broken up into small lumps and put through rotary driers. It is then taken by elevator to the crushers and ground and bolted into several grades, 120 mesh being the finest. The material is then ready for shipment.

FOR MORE AND BETTER MEAT

Proper Cross Breeding Suggested as Cure for Disease

By Dr. A. S. Heath.

(Continued from last week.*)

There is such a sad cry of destruction of dairy cattle from New England and New York State as a result of the application of the tuberculin test in stamping out disease, that my sympathy is poured out for the unfortunate sufferers. Yet I cannot help but regret that my advocacy and the advocacy by many breeders of the improved dairy Shorthorns, called Polled Durhams, was not heeded; for as milkers or beef producers they would have far more fully supplied the urgent demand for milk and beef than the common grades of the inbred dwindling and diseased animals of the general dairy herd.

The average dairy herds of the Jerseys have been decreasing in weight for the last decade or two to nearly or quite one-half of their former size. Some twenty years ago I had weighed three of the grand cows of the

this time of great need for both milk and beef, and as proof of the wisdom of cross-breeding.

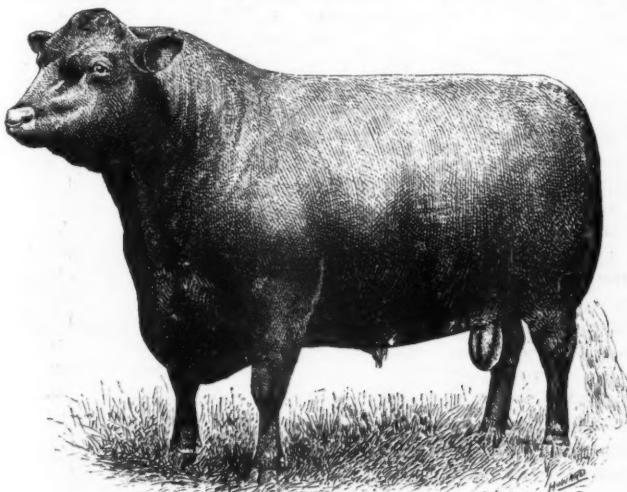
American breeders have been able to separate from the general Shorthorn stock a family retaining all the other features of that noble race, and at the same time complying with the modern notions of hornless cattle. To me the hornless cow and the bob-tailed horse rob these valuable animals of their natural beauty and value. The brindle color comes far back from the Normandy blood, from whence much of the quality of both milk and beef is also derived, as well as great size. I quote from my departed friend, Henry E. Alvord, C. E.:

"As to size, color and general appearance, the Polled Durhams answer perfectly to the description of the typical Shorthorns. Young

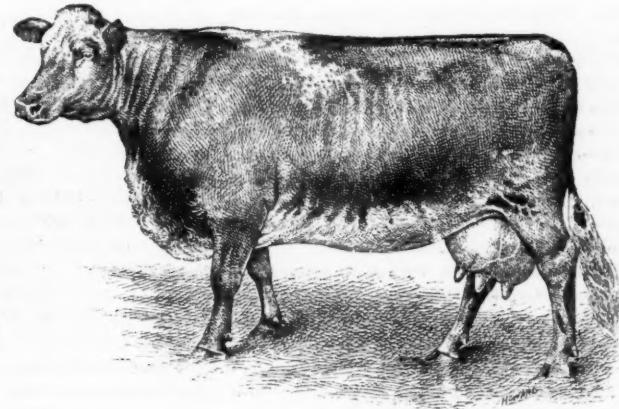
meats, one has never put in tins or exported kosher meat, and the other, after experimental shipments to London and South Africa a few years ago, abandoned both the exportation and the tinning of this meat. There are 37 meat-freezing works in New Zealand, but probably only one-half of them do any canning. The sale of tinned mutton and beef in New Zealand is small. The few Jewish people there are comparatively wealthy, and consequently there is no demand for kosher tinned meat.

Meat is chiefly exported from New Zealand in a frozen state. The value of the exports of carcasses and joints of lamb, mutton, beef, and veal, in 1906, was £2,820,737 (\$13,727,116). The accompanying table shows the statistics for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 of exports of potted and preserved meats from New Zealand:

Countries.	1904. Cwt.	1905. Cwt.	1906. Cwt.
United Kingdom	10,981	15,849	24,391
Other Australian States	2,506	3,037	3,339
South Sea Islands	5,697	6,769	7,953
Fiji	2,548	2,237	4,015
British South Africa	856	517	374
All other	110	135	116
Total	22,788	28,539	40,193



POLLED DURHAM BULL.



POLLED DURHAM COW.

herd of Echo Farm. Each, if my memory serves me, weighed somewhat over one thousand pounds and one over eleven hundred. To-day the weights of that herd have decreased so much that cows can be picked out which will not weigh five hundred pounds and some less than four hundred pounds.

This unfortunate condition has been the result of adding common stock bred to the poorest young Jersey bulls. And outsiders of the Jersey herds have been using poor and worthless low-bred Jersey bulls or scrub cows of no value for milk or beef. This, together with unsanitary housing and poor, unwholesome feeding, has also helped to degrade, impoverish and tubercularize the dairy herds all over the country.

It is far easier to produce tuberculosis than to cure it. It is less difficult to put the blame on the tuberculin than to own the existence of the disease in the average dairy herds of the entire country under existing unsanitary conditions.

Unhealthy dairy herds make poor beef, and bring the seller small pay, as well as blame upon the butcher. I am pleased to illustrate my views of dual purpose animals for the dairy and for larger beef and milk supply, and of better quality. I do this at

Hamilton 49, a good type of the male Polled Durhams, was bred in Ohio, and at the time his likeness was made he was four years old and weighed 2,700 pounds. Daisy II. was bred and raised in Illinois and was one of the foundation animals of the breed. She was 'strawberry roan' in color. She gave 24 quarts of milk a day and weighed 1,400 pounds. Their offspring won many prizes at the many exhibitions."

I make these quotations from a man of long and large experience in the dairies of the United States. These illustrations are proof of what the dual dairy animal may and should be. Disease of any kind is rarely found in these cattle of large milk and beef production.

(To be continued.)

*Dr. Heath here interrupts his discussion of the meat and milk problems by comments on the complaints of dairymen that tuberculin tests are decimating their herds.

MEAT EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

An American consular agent, writing from New Zealand in reply to an inquiry concerning the export trade in kosher meat of that country, sends the following information: Of the two companies in Canterbury which tin

In 1904 14,737 pounds of meat extract were exported to the United Kingdom; in 1905, 28,120 pounds, and in 1906, 28,921 pounds.

MEAT SLAUGHTERS IN GERMANY.

The report of the bureau of meat inspection for the German Empire for the first quarter of 1908 shows the following numbers of animals slaughtered for domestic consumption during that period: Horses, mules, etc., 35,987; oxen, 138,913; bulls and steers, 107,860; cows, 420,753; heifers, 212,612; calves, 1,149,342; hogs, 4,418,214; sheep, 446,180; goats, 126,936. These figures do not include all the animals killed, for many are butchered on farms and the carcasses sold, which are not subject to official inspection. Compared with former years the showing is a considerable increase. Prices for livestock have remained about stationary, though in various districts, owing to local supply and demand, there have been small variations in price, in general perhaps a slight increase.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Silberhorn Packing Company of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been dissolved.

The S. & S. Company will rebuild the damaged portion of its plant at Kansas City, Mo.

The sausage factory at Dubuque, Ia., belonging to Charles Kress, has been damaged by fire.

It is reported that the Cudahy Packing Company will establish a branch house at Temple, Tex.

The Bell Fertilizer Company, Thomas, Ga., incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, will erect a fertilizer plant.

Two seed houses belonging to the Industrial Cotton Oil Company at Valley Junction, Tex., have been destroyed by fire.

The new refrigerating plant at the packing plant of Jacob E. Decker & Sons at Mason City, Ia., has been completed.

One of the smokehouses connected with the packing plant of Luer Brothers at St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company of Corpus Christi, Tex., contemplates the establishment of an abattoir and packing plant.

The storage and drying plant of the Chicago Reduction Company, Chicago, Ill., was partly destroyed by fire on July 24. Loss, \$10,000.

The Independent Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., will erect a \$50,000 addition to its plant at West 41st and Halsted streets, Chicago, Ill.

The Falls City Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by W. E. Woolens, J. J. Caffrey, C. P. Fink and others.

Fire destroyed the wool-pulling establishment of Kaufman-Davidson Company, hide, tallow and wool dealers, Los Angeles, Calif., July 21. Loss, \$5,500; partly insured.

The packing plant of the Stanton-Lindburg Packing Company at Pittsburgh, Kan., has been seriously damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at around \$75,000.

Fire practically destroyed the cooperage and glue departments and machine shop of

Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company's plant in Kansas City, Kan. Loss, \$60,000.

The Eli Pfaelzer Company, Chicago, Ill., will in the near future build a packing plant in 35th street near Morgan street. It will include five buildings, the estimated cost of erection being \$75,000.

The Cole rendering works near Waterloo, Ia., together with a large stock of hides, tallow, etc., has been destroyed by fire. As soon as the loss is adjusted work on the erection of a new plant will be started.

The Wolf Creek Soap Company, Dayton, Ohio, has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by William Schander, William Schander, Jr., Charles I. Wagner, Charles H. Egger and John L. Schneiter.

Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill., who for years have owned and operated a packing plant at La Salle and 25th streets, will build a plant at the yards on a site they have bought, comprising 1.74 acres on the west side of Packers' avenue, 644 feet north of West 47th street.

The Zebulon Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated at Zebulon, N. C., with a capital of \$50,000 to erect and operate a cottonseed oil mill. The incorporators are: Archibald Meldrum, T. J. Horton, Dr. G. M. Bell, E. O. Pearce, W. D. Amour, J. M. Whitley, R. J. Whitley, R. R. Creech, Dr. B. M. Caveness and others. The constructing engineer is Archibald Meldrum.

The American Glue Company has elected the following directors: Jesse P. Lyman, Everett J. Stevens, King Upton, Andrew J. Ward, Edward C. Wright, Edmund H. Talbot, Zachary T. Hollingsworth, Charles O. Whitten, Ben Tenney, Robert Upton and George Upton. E. J. Stevens declined re-election as treasurer on account of ill-health, and his place was filled by Jesse P. Lyman. The other officers were re-elected.

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

WANT HIDES RETURNED DUTY FREE.

Application has been made by certain hide importers to the United States Board of General Appraisers for the admission duty free of hides from American cattle which have been slaughtered abroad. They claim that paragraph No. 483 of Dingley tariff, which provides for the free entry of American goods not enhanced in value or improved in condition, covers their point that those American hides should come in as American goods returned, free of duty.

Inspectors of the United States Agricultural Department are required to send certificates with every shipload of so-called American hides, certifying they were actually taken from American cattle. Large quantities of Canadian and Mexican cattle are shipped from American ports, and it is said it must be difficult to determine the American cattle in all cases when they reach the other side.

COTTON OIL IN VENEZUELA.

Archibald Meldrum, the well-known chemical engineer and constructor of cottonseed oil mills, has just returned from South America, where he went to build and put in operation the first cottonseed oil mill in Venezuela, at Valencia. Previous to this the seed raised in that country was burned for fuel. He built an American mill with American machinery, and it was being successfully operated when he left. Since returning Mr. Meldrum has formed the Zebulon Cotton Oil Company, at Zebulon, N. C., a new and growing town, and a mill to handle twenty tons of seed per day is being planned. The company has \$50,000 capital stock, of which \$30,000 is paid in.

LESS BEEF AND MORE BACON.

The London Meat Trades' Journal figures that the United Kingdom imports of American and Canadian cattle show an 18 per cent. decrease for the first five months of this year, compared with last year, and 29½ per cent. with 1906. The American shipments of refrigerated beef fell off 404,479 hundredweight (of 112 pounds each) compared with the 1907 period, while the total increase of 30,889 was due to the heavy consignments from Argentina. A substantial increase of 337,238 hundredweight in the weight of bacon is due to the heavier shipments from the United States, the supplies from Canada and other countries being less.

PROPOSALS

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, on or before September 30, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., August 5, 1908. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores open August 5, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.



FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BACON FACTORY, ROSECREA, IRELAND.

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COTTON OIL BY POUND

The open letter of the officials of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association to the producers of and general traders in cottonseed oil concerning selling of cottonseed oil by the pound, which was published last week in the columns of The National Provisioner, has prompted a good deal of favorable trade talk in the New York market, while it is undoubtedly receiving hearty approval throughout general home and distributing markets.

Why not sell cottonseed oil directly by the pound instead of selling it indirectly, as

is now done? It is well understood that trading in cottonseed oil is now "done backward"; that is, a transaction is made in the open market by the gallon, while it is charged for by the pound.

Cottonseed oil must necessarily be weighed on every transaction and a computation made on the basis of seven and one-half pounds to the gallon. The irregular capacity of packages would make weighing of them necessary, even if it was not the custom to weigh all packages for shipment, either to European or for home consuming sources.

The fact of the matter is that it would be much easier for all trade sources to deal directly with pounds in transactions in cottonseed oil.

It seems strange to find essentially everything else but cottonseed oil dealt in on the pound basis with cottonseed oil having the disadvantage of a tedious comparison of trading prices, in the necessity of reducing values from gallon to pound basis. The English markets deal with a basis of 112 pounds, and Continental markets with 100 kilos, for soap and edible fats. Our home markets have want of harmony in their fat markets—cottonseed oil is quoted by the gallon, while lard, tallow, greases and corn oil are by the pound.

There is little doubt that the cottonseed oil market would get frequent and decided benefit by ability to make a prompt comparison of its trading prices with those of competing fats, as sold by the pound.

Just now, as an instance, cottonseed oil is distinctly cheap in price, compared with pure lard, as compounds are made up in competition with the trading in pure lard. A glance at relatively favorable prices, as standing out in a market when both products are quoted by the pound, would have more significance than with the present method of trading.

Quite three-quarters of the cottonseed oil production in this country is used for edible purposes, either by home or foreign consuming markets, while the remainder of the production goes into the soap kettles of home, United Kingdom and Continental markets. Our home compound makers and bakers, especially the former, use about one-half the quantity of cottonseed oil produced each season, and the large takings of the European markets depend in some degree upon the effectiveness of competition from variations of pure lard market prices. A quick comparison of pure lard prices with those for cottonseed oil is apparently of great advantage, and it is hoped that the traders will early adopt the suggestion of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

AFTER THE KNOCKERS

Considerable interest has been aroused through the publication in The National Provisioner last week of a letter from Chairman B. F. Taylor of the Publicity Bureau of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, addressed to a concern manufacturing stock food. It appears that this concern has been trying to push the sale of its product in the South by a campaign of "knocking" against cottonseed meal as a food for work stock. Chairman Taylor got hold of one of these defamatory circulars, and the letter he wrote to its authors was somewhat of a scorcher.

This is the second instance recorded within a year in which cottonseed products have been made the object of such a defamatory advertising campaign. The first case was that of a California olive oil manufacturer, who circulated statements concerning cottonseed oil which were so manifestly untrue as to make him ridiculous. Were these people to attack a particular brand of products they might be prosecuted for improper use of the mails. But they are careful to attack only the product in general.

Their tactics are not calculated to win business for them, however. Honest competition does not countenance such methods nowadays. Give these people enough rope and they will hang themselves. Chairman Taylor is right in calling attention publicly to the character of these attacks, and he will have the support of the trade in any further steps he may decide it wise to take.

—————
NONE SO BLIND

A highly regarded editorial friend on the Pacific Coast pokes fun at The National Provisioner because of the statement made recently in these columns that the packers have been losing money on their dressed beef business and making up the deficiency on their by-products. Our friend is so evidently unacquainted with the conditions surrounding meat packing on a large scale east of the Rockies that he cannot understand such a simple statement of fact, easily provable from the books of any sizeable packing concern which does a by-product business, and which has adopted modern economic methods of operation and bookkeeping. A week in Chicago's Packingtown, with access to the admirable system of plant records now kept by every up-to-date packer, might enlighten him, though it is not to be expected that it would convince him. His prejudice is apparently too deep-seated and unreasoning for that. It must be prejudice rather than lack of intelligence, since he declines even to comprehend the difference between earnings on invested capital and the margin of profit on gross annual sales.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

MOLD, SKIPPERS AND SHRINKAGE.

Meats which have to be kept in stores for some time, or subjected to exceptionally warm conditions, should be varnished as well as being burlapped—that is, the covering should be rendered airtight by being given a varnish coating. In this case cloth or muslin is preferable to burlap. A good varnish is made up of shellac and alcohol, or may be purchased ready-made and cheaper of the supply houses. If the meats are in good condition—smoked meats, sausages, etc.—wrapped in paper and sewed in muslin and dipped in a good coating, there need be little fear of mold, skippers or shrinkage.

Mold is due to the evaporation of moisture in the meats, superinduced by the moisture in the air, hence the desirability of using a preventative to check this action. Powdered borax is one of the best, cheapest and cleanest agents in the prevention of these undesirable possibilities—mold, skippers and shrinkage—and there is no sane reason why it should not be used.

Meats dusted with powdered borax before being burlapped will keep in excellent condition for an indefinite period under any ordinary conditions. Meats washed in hot water, containing a small amount of granulated boracic acid dissolved therein, will keep in much better condition in every respect than meats without such application, and the amount carried by the meats per 100 pounds—even if not removed before using—would not hurt an infant.

The question of packers using borax and boric acid is well worthy of intelligent discussion. Meats are shipped to England in a generous quantity of borax and yet no one ever heard of bad results through the eating of these meats by the British people.

Should meats become moldy the best way to clean them is to use a cloth saturated with good cottonseed oil—after removing all mold possible with a dry cloth—and thoroughly wipe the meat off. This will remove the mold, give a good appearance to the meats and prevent further molding. Cool, dry storage is essential to the preservation and general good condition and appearance of all smoked meats.

REFRIGERATION.

The space required in a chillroom for cattle, hogs and sheep is approximately as follows, respectively: Six square feet floor space, three square feet floor space and three square feet about for sheep and lambs. The dressed carcass should go directly into the chillroom, the idea of hanging outside to cool off is unnecessary and more effective chilling is produced the direct way—providing the chillrooms are properly constructed and ventilated—without much more waste of refrigeration. Where ice is used direct to cooler with the hot carcass is imperative—ice must melt to produce cold, and the faster it melts the better the cooling. The sooner the animal heat is eliminated the better in every instance, and this means 40° F. in the most

inaccessible part of the carcass. Good ventilation is necessary. In one instance with the following record as to temperature obtaining there was an unusual percentage of sour meats found from the hogs chilled. The chill room was 33° when the hogs were put in—after five hours it was 52°—in ten hours 48°, in 20 hours 42°, and in 30 hours 38°, in 48 hours 36° F.

APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING OIL.

An apparatus, which is specially intended for the purification of oils such as lubricating oils, consists of a vessel with two inner annular walls, the intermediate spaces being divided into compartments connected with each other by means of pipes. The impure oil enters the apparatus through a flexible tube, and passes through a hopper and sieve and down a pipe to the bottom of the central chamber, where the heavier impurities subside. The supernatant oil passes through a pipe at the top of this chamber to the bottom of one of the outside compartments, where the same process of separation by gravity takes place, the lighter oil passing on to the next compartment, and so on until it reaches the last one in a clear state. The vessel may be suspended on a universal joint to prevent the motion to a source of heat if required; else a steam coil may be provided. The hopper may also be suspended from the edge of the central chamber.

Wrap Up the Penny

It is poor business to give away a part of your **profits** to each customer if they do not know you are doing so.

If you give 52 cents worth of coffee for 50 cents without your customer knowing it **you lose** two cents and receive no benefit from your generosity. Remember it is **your loss**.

Better sell 50 cents worth for 48 cents, or put the two pennies in the package where they will be seen and thus

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS

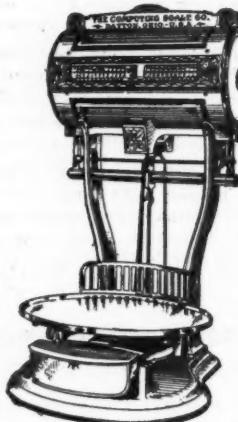
The **best** and **safest** way to secure trade and hold it is to use such methods as will promote **absolute confidence**. Impress upon your customers the fact that you are trying to be **fair** and **square** with them. The **surest** way to show this is to use

DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES

There is nothing on the market to-day which will bring as **large** and as **sure** returns on the money invested as our **latest Improved scale**.

Eighteen years of experience and development places us in a position to equip the merchant with scales which produce the desired results in the **quickest** and **surest** way. Let us **prove** it.

It is **no credit** to be the **last** to investigate, therefore, send in the attached coupon or your name and address by return mail.



The new low platform No. 140 Dayton Scale.

Moneyweight Scale Co.

27 State St.,

CHICAGO



Date.....	
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,	
Chicago.	
Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your No. 140 Scale explained to me.	
This does not place me under obligation to purchase.	
NAME	
STREET and NO.....	
TOWN	
BUSINESS.....	STATE

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN ECONOMICAL TANKAGE DRYER.

With a view to economy and at the same time keeping in mind the rigid sanitary laws of the Federal inspection system, Robert S. Redfield & Company, of New York City, have succeeded in constructing and putting on the market an odorless, revolving vacuum tankage dryer which, while conforming to the sanitary code, is said to effect the greatest economy. This new "RSRCo" dryer is shown in the illustration produced herewith, and the manufacturers will guarantee that no matter what substance is under the process of drying, the "RSRCo" will conduct the operation in an absolutely odorless manner.

The dryer consists of two steel cylinders, one of which is mounted within the other, the space between the two cylinders serving to provide means for jacketing the inside

A 4-by-8-foot apparatus will hold from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of pressed tankage, and the time consumed for drying is from 90 to 120 minutes. "This is equal to the capacity of an ordinary steam dryer with internal agitator of twice the length, while the horse-power consumed will not exceed 5, as against 20 horse-power required for the operation of other steam dryers of the same capacity," say the manufacturers. They claim on this basis that, figuring the cost of horse-power at ten cents per horse-power hour, it will be seen that for every 1,000 pounds of dried tankage produced in the "RSRCo" dryer, as contrasted with stationary dryers with internal agitators, there is a saving of \$3 to \$6 per ton, showing an annual decrease in cost of power alone for plants producing one ton of dry tankage

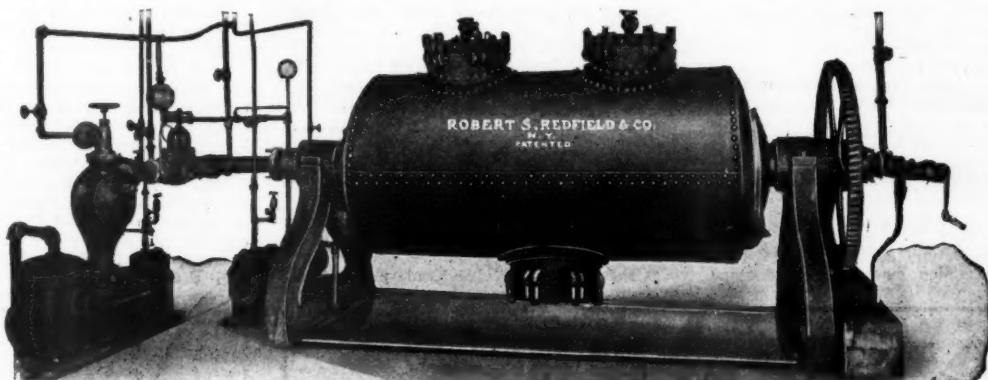
Jos. E. Henning, the proprietor of the new Grand Hotel, Anderson, Ind., has purchased a large storage refrigerator from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

A Boss cutter and Boss steam stuffer have been added to the sausage kitchen of Ballards' Cold Storage, Marion, Ind., and were purchased from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

Wm. Forcht, 13th and Market streets, Louisville, Ky., has equipped his market with a refrigerator, racks and blocks bought from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

GETTING TANK HOUSES IN SHAPE.

The new Government regulations regarding tank houses, requiring the use of separate houses for tanking edible and inedible prod-



THE "RSRCo" VACUUM TANKAGE DRYER.

cylinder with steam. The entire apparatus is mounted on roller-bearing trunnions, and is operated by a silent worm gear, the entire tank revolving at a speed of about two revolutions per minute. There are no revolving agitators inside the dryer to be continually getting out of order, but to serve the same purpose a special arrangement of cut flights of angle irons is constructed, which perform the functions of an agitator, but never require repairing. Every joint and seam is readily accessible, and, if strained, can be re-caulked in a short time.

The method of operation of the dryer is as follows: Through the hollow trunnion on one end of the dryer the exhaust steam is fed into the jacket—or in case exhaust steam is not available, live steam—and through the hollow trunnion at the opposite end of the hot gases and vapors are exhausted into the condenser. A vacuum of from 22 to 28 inches is maintained during the drying operation.

This is said to give the greatest efficiency of the steam obtainable; in other words, with a vacuum of 28 inches in the dryer, the water is evaporated from the tankage at 100 degrees Fahr., while under the ordinary method the temperature must be more than double this in order to effect the evaporation. The tank is loaded through the manholes in the usual manner, the covers being removed when the tankage is dried, and two or three revolutions of the tank automatically and effectively discharge its contents, leaving it ready for a fresh charge.

daily of \$1,800. If exhaust steam is used an even greater saving may be effected.

A postal directed to Robert S. Redfield & Company, 26 Cortlandt street, New York, will bring matter descriptive of the "RSRCo" dryer, together with a catalogue of other packinghouse machinery manufactured by the firm.

BUTCHERS' AND PACKERS' SUPPLIES.

The Richmond Abattoir Company of Richmond, Ind., have installed a new Boss meat cutter in their sausage kitchen. It was bought from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. They are highly pleased with the profitable work of this machine.

Mr. John J. Dupp, the hustling representative of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, reports that Mr. Geo. Eichenlaub, the well-known butcher of Chillicothe, Ohio, has his new cold storage house addition cooled by a Cleveland ice machine in full operation. The cold storage doors were furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, also the insulation and track work.

J. R. Kentosh, of Fairport Harbor, Ohio, has purchased a Siberia refrigerator from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

ucts, go into effect October 1, and necessitate considerable alteration in many plants. The Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago reports that it is doing a great deal of work in this line in anticipation of the enforcement of the new rules. The Allbright-Nell Company is making a specialty of oleo and tank-house work and has had great success in properly arranging and equipping these departments. Packers who contemplate making changes in their tank houses will find it worth while to consult this company's experts.

TREATING SKINS FOR FUR.

In a process for treating skins for fur the skins are soaked for about ten hours in cold water, and then rinsed, and soaked for two or three hours in dilute hydrochloric acid (say 5 to 7 per cent.), after which they are drained, rinsed in alkaline water, drained, scoured cold, tanned, dressed and dyed. Finally, the upper wool or hair side is removed by any suitable means, leaving intact the short, curly underlayer of wool upon the skin, the resulting fur having the appearance of astrachan; especially in the case of lamb's skins and the like.

80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION.



New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 88-C FREE.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Consolidated Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by F. R. Hansell, G. H. Martin and S. C. Seymour.

Chicago, Ill.—F. Plotke, G. Neff and T. O. Mayer have incorporated the Home Brewery Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Meriden, Conn.—The Yale Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,250 by C. Rosenstein, H. Rosenstein and others.

New York, N. Y.—The Sullivan County Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Norwood Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by G. W. & C. E. Norwood and W. C. Ridgaway.

ICE NOTES.

Sioux City, Ia.—The refrigerating plant of the Hanford Company has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Manhattan Refrigerating Company has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—The commissioners of Public Buildings will install a refrigerating plant operated by electricity in the Monroe County Morgue. Bids will be received up to August 10.

Dayton, O.—The Dayton Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company has decided to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Chico, Calif.—Announcement has been made that the Chico Ice and Cold Storage

Company will double the capacity of its plant at a cost of \$6,000.

Farmville, Va.—W. C. Newman of Atlie, Va., will establish a 10-ton ice plant at this place.

Horse Cave, Ky.—An ice plant is to be erected here by T. N. England & Company.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. F. Lyons contemplates the erection of an ice plant here.

New Orleans, La.—The Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, reported last week as erecting a new ice plant, will install a 50-ton machine.

PURCHASING A REFRIGERATING PLANT.*

By Charles D. Havenstrite.

(Concluded from last week.)

The use of steam is the most reliable of all power and can be more depended upon to run the machine than any other power. It is also more generally understood. But there are many instances where other types of power may with safety be used and many localities where the cost of coal is almost prohibitive. Especially in small plants it is advisable for the purchaser to look thoroughly into the power question, not alone because of fuel economy, but in order to have a complete plant which will require the least amount of labor and attention. The gas engine and the electric motor offer such power to the purchaser.

The gas engine may be operated either by natural, artificial or producer gas, gasoline

*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

NEPONSET

THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.

F. W. BIRD & SON, MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.



or kerosene. Unless the local cost of artificial gas is high, the gas engine will give better economy than the simple slide valve engine, and with the use of gasoline it has been estimated that the saving over a steam engine is great enough to purchase a new gas engine every three or four years from the difference in the cost of fuel.

The use of producer gas with gas engines is more or less of a recent innovation in this country, but has been in successful use in Europe for several years. At present there are many successful producer gas driven engines in operation in this country and from the results obtained producer gas is bound to play an important part in the production of economical power. By means of the producer a gas is manufactured for the engine from hard coal, with practically no attention required for the producer, except to remove the ash from the pit once or twice a day and charge the producer with coal three to four times a day. Further, it requires but ten to sixty minutes of attention a day, depending, of course, upon the size of the producer. Any producer gas engine builder will give a guarantee that $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of coal will generate 1 H. P. per hour when running under full load. A 31 H. P. engine necessary to run the 25-ton machine referred to above would therefore require only 38.75 lbs. of coal per hour, or 930 lbs., say one-half a ton of peat coal per twenty-four hours. It is thus evident that there is a remarkable economy in this type of engine over the steam engine as shown below:

Slide valve engine, 6,384 lbs. coal for 24 hours.

Simple "Corliss" engine, 2,760 lbs. coal per 24 hours.

Compound condensing "Corliss" engine, 1,632 lbs. coal per 24 hours.

Producer gas engine, 930 lbs. coal per 24 hours.

While the difference in the weight of fuel is quite marked, it should be noted that the cost of peat coal used in most suction gas producers is higher than the usual fuel used under boilers. Since these prices vary with the locality, the difference becomes greater or less, but in every case the producer gas engine shows a marked economy in the cost of fuel, but not so great as the weight of coal used would indicate.

The Electric Motor and Water Power.

The electric motor is a clean, safe and easily operated source of power, but is rather costly in most cases because of the prevailing high cost of current if the current be purchased. It is, however, well adapted for use with refrigerating machinery and in spite of the higher cost for power the saving in labor often offsets this disadvantage. There is nothing simpler to operate than an electric motor and no form of power requires less attention. For large sizes, however, its use is not advisable.

When water power can be obtained at a reasonable cost and in a suitable location it is an admirable source of power for operating refrigerating machinery. One drawback to such power on small streams is its liability to be the lowest in midsummer when the demand for power in a refrigerating or ice making plant is the greatest, thus

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Pliability, coupled with toughness of stock, gives to "GIANT" advantages possessed by no other insulating paper. Absolutely free from pinholes and cracks.

Water Proof Air Tight

Contains no tar, oil or resin. Odorless. Not affected by changes of temperature, acids or alkalies.

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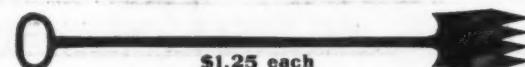
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\$1.25 each

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necessitating that the extra power needed be supplied by steam or gas engines. However, an excess of power is sometimes to be had at all seasons of the year, and if the charges for such power are reasonable it is the cheapest power of all. Either turbine, overshot or undershot water wheels may be used, the type selected depending on the local conditions.

The above several sources of power: the steam engine, gas engine, electric motor and water wheel, were mentioned in connection with the ammonia compressor, but there are several other pieces of machinery which go to make up the complete plant and which will require power to operate, such as well pumps, air compressors, brine pumps, etc., which may be a cause of great power loss, or rather, may be more or less costly to operate for the amount of power needed.

The Auxiliary Machinery.

The use of direct acting steam pumps is common practice, because they are cheaper and easily installed. But when it is considered that these pumps use from 90 to 120 pounds of steam or over per H. P. per hour it is evident that some thought should be given these auxiliaries. When used in connection with absorption machines and can ice plants they are usually economical because the exhaust steam is made use of in the first case in the generator and in the second case in producing part of the distilled water from which the ice is made. But to put in a plate ice plant using a compound condensing "Corliss" engine to operate the compressor and then to fill up the engine room with several wasteful steam pumps and air compressors is certainly poor policy and usually results in no economy of coal over a can plant of the same capacity. They are more flexible as far as capacity is concerned than belt driven pumps, but at the same time they are more liable to variation in speed as the steam pressure rises and falls unless supplied with pump governors. With pumps belted from the main engine the same economy per H. P. used (less the friction losses of belts and shafting) may be obtained as that obtained by the ammonia compressor.

Of all the parts of a compression type of refrigerating plant the most talked of part is the compressor. It is, however, in many cases the least important. An ammonia compressor is simply a heavily and specially designed air compressor with bearings and parts so designed that they will stand the wear and tear of constant use and of the high pressures against which the machine

PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible. We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

must work and the gas cylinder so made that the leakage of gas will be reduced to a minimum.

The Valves and Stuffing Boxes.

The delicate points about a compressor are the valves and stuffing boxes. Otherwise it is a question of the machine having non-porous cylinders, strength of frame, large size bearings, accessibility of all bearings and valves and the kind of engine with which it is operated, which latter we have already considered.

The valves of a compressor should work practically noiseless, with only a faint click audible when closing. In order to accomplish this they are either cushioned with gas or a check spring or made large so as to open but slightly. If the valves pound their life is short and the seat is injured so that the gas is not sealed. The valves are the main reason for limiting the speed of the compressor so that if the machine is too small and requires speeding up the valves will usually pound and so cause trouble.

The main points for the purchaser to consider are therefore:

HENRY BOWER
Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING



Established
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First—Capacity of the compressor, not the rated refrigerating tonnage but the displacement of gas per minute by the piston. Thus, if one machine will have to run 60 revolutions per minute to displace 1,000,000 cubic inches of gas and another 50 revolutions per minute to do the same, the latter is the larger machine, and other things being equal, will have the longer life, have less repairs and require less attention.

Second—Size of bearings.

Third—Total weight of machine.

Fourth—Individual points of each machine and minor details, such as quality of bearings and stuffing box, painting, etc. Each make of compressor has its peculiar features and these necessarily enter into the selection, but other things being equal, it is a question of capacity, weight and size of parts.

The Condensers.

The ammonia condenser is built in four different types: the submerged, the atmospheric, the double pipe and the shell. The first is no longer used on large machines, being wasteful of water. Each of the other three have desirable points, the atmospheric being the simplest and capable of being used with any kind of water. The double pipe is efficient, easily cleaned and has no water splashing over the outside as is the case with the atmospheric type. It can thus be placed in any location and for the smaller size is undoubtedly the best. The shell condenser is the most compact type, and the coils being of extra heavy pipe continuously welded, have no joints which can allow the ammonia to leak into the water. Also, except in very large plants where more than one condenser is needed, there is only one inlet and one outlet for the ammonia. This type also acts as an ammonia receiver, capable of storing in case of necessity usually the whole charge of ammonia. Both the shell and double pipe types are liable to freeze in winter if the water is not drained off when the plant is shut down for any length of time or if the valves in the system leak enough so as to allow the temperature of the ammonia to fall low enough to freeze the water in the coils. These points, however, are not detrimental, as hardly any piece of machinery is fool proof.

There is no direct comparison to be made with regard to price between the different types of condensers. However, if the choice is to be made between two of the same type, the amount of pipe surface and the weight of pipe are the principal points. It is necessary that the condenser be of sufficient size, otherwise the condenser pressure, or in other words, the pressure against which the compressor has to work will be higher, thus requiring a greater horse-power to operate the compressor and a consequent greater amount of fuel. This is a continual loss and to cut down on condenser surface is poor economy.

The Ammonia Receiver.

The ammonia receiver is usually made of wrought iron pipe of large size with heads

welded in each end. It may either stand vertically or horizontally and is usually not large enough to hold the whole charge of ammonia. However, the larger the receiver the better, as it allows an excess of ammonia to be kept in the system, facilitates the operation of the plant when starting up and if not filled too full allows storage space for ammonia in case an expansion coil has to be repaired. With the use of brine coolers the receiver may be smaller than in a direct expansion plant, as a smaller amount of ammonia is necessary. All ammonia receivers should be supplied with gauge glasses so that the amount of ammonia in the receiver can be readily known.

The Oil Separator.

The oil separator is an apparatus placed in the discharge line of the compressor to separate the oil from the gas and is usually supplied with one or two baffle plates against which the fine particles of oil held in the gas are thrown and adhere. Others consist of an enlarged piece of pipe in order to reduce the speed of gas so that the oil may have a chance to fall. The larger the oil receiver, in both cases, the better the oil will be separated.

Oil separators are sometimes used as suction traps to separate the dirt and scale in a similar manner as it removes the oil. Some are made with a wire gauze. But unless this type is often examined, especially when the plant is new, they are liable to choke up with dirt and scale, thus hindering

the passage of gas to the compressor and reducing its capacity.

Ammonia and steam gauges are standard articles, the larger sizes of which are usually of better quality and more delicate.

So far the compression type of refrigerating machine has been considered only, but mention should be made of the absorption system. In competitive bidding no direct comparison can be made between the two types, since in the construction of the high pressure side they are totally different. The cost of an absorption plant is usually higher, but to offset this is the average better economy of operation and less attention from the engineer.

The Absorption Machine.

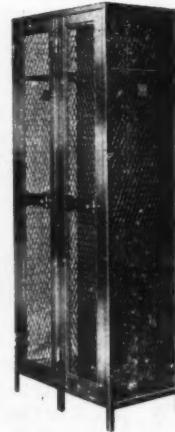
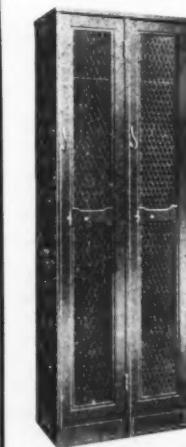
The main point in the economy of operation of absorption machines is the fact that use is made of the exhaust steam from the ammonia, well, brine and boiler feed pumps, etc. With this type, as with compression plants, the remarks made with regard to the wastefulness of direct acting steam pumps hold true, but not to so great an extent. All steam condensed in the cylinders of the several steam pumps represent a loss, since this water is of no practical value when run into the generator. Where there are several wasteful steam pumps the exhaust from the same will often furnish more steam than is needed in the generator, so that the excess represents a loss. The best economy can be obtained by the use of power pumps driven from an economical engine.

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THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and lard by the cwt.

Moderate Advance in Prices—Healthy Under-tone—Increased Demand for Lard and Meats—Modified Productions—Moderate Hog Receipts at Firmer Prices—Less Effect Firm Grain Markets.

The hog products market had been, early in the week, upon an irregular line of prices. Nevertheless, the undertone was of a healthier order. There was, afterwards, a firmer course of prices, based upon a reduced hog supply at the packing points, with steadily hardening prices for the hogs, as marketed, and upon increased demands for supplies of the products.

Freer wants of meats and lard were, in part, on account of the United Kingdom and Continental markets.

The occasional lower course of the grain markets, most marked early in the week, through fine crop weather, was in the main disregarded by the speculative element in the hog products markets.

The fact that the hog products markets had not gone materially lower except in the way of reactions from bulging movements was a cheerful feature. It was shown, on the whole, by fairly well supported conditions, that the steady falling off in productions was the mainstay of the market. There is a probability of more important reductions of held stocks through current increased and expected near by demands.

The European markets may for a few days more be somewhat conservative as buyers, although their demands, at present, are of more importance than they were in the previous week. There should soon be nearly

the usual disposition to contract ahead freely for supplies by the foreign markets.

Last year all through July an active business was noted with the European markets, not only for cash stuff but in the way of making contracts ahead. This year it was only at the close of July that demands quickened at all from foreign sources. It is, as implied, thus far much under the usual

The market moving forces are, of course, unlike those of the previous year at this time in essentially all particulars. Last year, in the summer months, there were active distributions of general merchandise in all European markets, with labor freely employed and consumption liberal and general. This year general business is now only

picking up from depression, and while stocks are reduced in distributors' hands, and must be at some time freely resupplied, yet there is still some hesitancy in making large contracts ahead of actual needs. It is understood there is ability this year to substitute, particularly by Continental markets, other fats for some of the ordinary used fats. Possibly, however, the extensive use of cocoa butter from this along to the new crop season by some of the European markets will be modified, and the lard fat more freely taken hold of for consumption, as it is understood that the deliveries of cocoanut oil upon contracts for the remainder of the season will be less than had been regarded as probable.

It is realized that essentially all Continental and United Kingdom markets have short supplies of a few leading fat products,

notably of beef fat, cotton seed, sesame and peanut fats. Usually the general statistical positions of fats form favorable factors for all around market positions, however that a fair portion of the indicated short fat supplies are of most interest to manufacturers yet to some extent are taken for the making of products in competition with trading in pure lard.

The possibility of making important reductions of supplies of the hog products with consideration of the all around statistical situations, makes the outlook of the hog products markets brighter than it has been. It is believed that the steadily decreasing production of hog meats and lard will remain a factor until the fall months' packing is well advanced.

The speculation in the hog products has been for the week of a more intense order than through the previous week, even in new deals, more especially in the October option, for which there seems most trade confidence upon the basis of supply and demands. The September option has been more liquidated, with liquidation of September pork of a pronounced order. The liquidation of pork had, at times, an all around effect upon lard and rib dealings.

The hog markets are more apt to be straightened out with completion of the September liquidation than at an intermediate period.

The packers have been ready buyers of contracts that came out at inside prices. The disposition of the "shorts" to cover contracts upon periodical breaks in prices was sufficiently pronounced to imply that a good

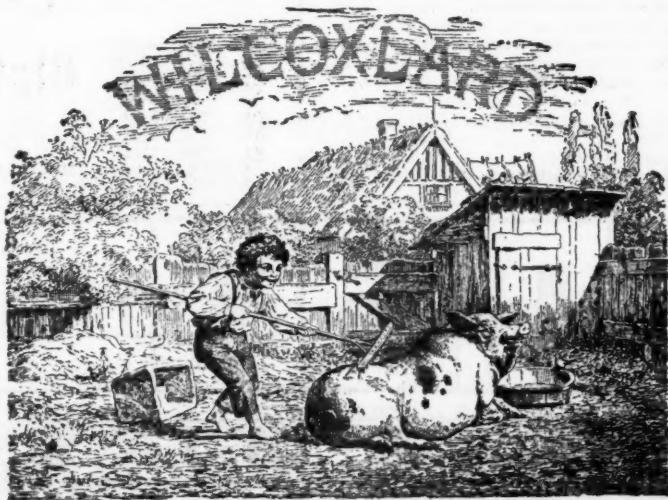
THE W. J. WILCOX

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deal of consideration was given the favorable points of the markets, as outlined in this review.

There has been, for the week, some United Kingdom as well as Continental markets demands for lard and improved inquiries from both sources for meats. The consignments are also of fair volume. It is quite likely that the stocks of desirable meats at the packing points, from improved demands, are somewhat diminished and that growth of the lard stock is less marked.

The home demands for meats will likely be considerably enlarged before the close of August, especially from the South. The highly favorable cotton crop prospects, if continued through August, would practically insure an enormous cotton crop, by which labor will be freely employed over the South and demands for food supplies forced of considerably more importance than those had at present. The current demands for meat supplies from the South and by our Eastern and other markets are of an increasingly general order.

The pure lard, as well as the compounds, is being more freely taken up by consumers. The distributors of the lard and compounds, against demands upon them from the consumers, are depending more upon contract deliveries and accumulated stocks than upon new demands. The fluctuating lard market has made new demands of a reserved order from distributors for the products.

The cost of the compounds is essentially as it was in the previous week. The price has an ordinary competing basis with pure lard. The bleaching grade of cottonseed oil is in moderate supply at a firm price, despite the fluctuating speculative market for the

oil. The cost of oleo stearine is barely $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower.

The assumption is that old crop cottonseed oil will be closely used up before a new crop season, possibly at better prices than those current, on account of the much less than usual supply of the oil for this season of the year, and that the position of the pure lard market will warrant the prices for cottonseed oil for the make of compounds in competition with the pure lard trading.

The prices of hogs are now essentially as they were last year at this time, and only slightly less than they were two years ago. At the same time, in the week, pork stood about 87¢ per barrel lower than the price of last year, lard 12 to 27 points higher than then, and ribs also higher by 10 points.

The average weights of the hogs received at Chicago last week were 223 lbs., or 2 lbs. heavier than those of the previous week, 19 lbs. less than those of the corresponding week in 1907, and 11 lbs. less than those in 1906.

In New York export demand for pork is moderate and at steady prices, notwithstanding the violent changes in speculation in the West. Sales 200 bbls. mess at \$17.25@17.50; 300 bbls. short clear at \$17@18; 125 bbls. family at \$18@18.50. Western steam lard has a slow export demand, quoted \$9.65@9.70. City steam lard is firm at \$9.25@9.37½. Compound lard is in moderate demand; car lots 8½@8½¢. In city meats fair trading in bellies at firm prices; loose, 12 lbs. average, pickled, 10½¢; 14 lbs. average, 10¢; light average to 11½¢.

BEEF.—Strong market, small supplies and steady demands. Quotations: City extra India mess, \$24@25; barreled mess, \$13.75@

14.50; family, \$16.50@17.50; packet, \$14@15.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for week: 3,157 bbls. pork (3,629 bbls. last year); 12,045,298 lbs. meats (10,666,068 lbs. last year); 8,335,884 lbs. lard (13,866,502 lbs. last year). From November 1, 123,075 bbls. pork (134,383 bbls. previous year); 428,245,632 lbs. meats (408,906,004 lbs. previous year); 496,177,506 lbs. lard (487,929,540 lbs. previous year).

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended July 25, with comparative tables:

	From Week July 25, 1908.	From Week July 27, 1907.	From July 25, 1908.
To—			
United Kingdom	675	1,726	29,779
Continent	266	347	12,615
So. & Cen. Am.	408	328	20,811
West Indies	1,488	760	43,492
Br. No. Am. Col.	320	455	15,518
Other countries	.....	4	860
Totals	3,157	3,029	123,075

	MEATS, POUNDS.	
United Kingdom	11,459,365	9,600,718
Continent	389,058	658,225
So. & Cen. Am.	36,500	180,450
West Indies	153,076	226,675
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,400	.....
Other countries	.....	32,600

	LARD, POUNDS.	
United Kingdom	4,336,227	6,254,744
Continent	2,730,495	3,979,840
So. & Cen. Am.	309,050	716,100
West Indies	888,627	889,618
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,485	8,200
Other countries	10,000	18,000

	TOTALS		
	12,045,298	10,666,068	428,245,632

	RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.	
From	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,828	4,581,075
Boston	369	2,633,925
Philadelphia	100	372,825
Baltimore	.....	2,021,506
Mobile	102	34,800
New Orleans	758	28,300
Montreal	.....	1,601,200
Galveston	.....	261,727
Totals	3,157	12,045,298

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.	
From Nov. 1, 1907, to	From Nov. 1, 1906, to	
	July 25, 1908.	July 27, 1907. Increase.
Pork, pounds	24,615,000	26,576,600
Meats, pounds	428,245,031	408,906,004
Lard, pounds	496,177,504	487,929,340

	OCEAN FREIGHTS.	
Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg,	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Oil cake	2/6	3/
Bacon	7/	7/8
Lard, tierces	12/6	15/
Cheese	12/6	15/
Canned meats	20/	25/
Butter	25/	30/
Tallow	12/6	15/
Pork, per barrel	2/	2/3

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Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed Cake. Oil Lbs.	Gala. Cheese. Hams. Tallow.	Bacon and Beef.			Lard. Pkgd. Pork. Tcs. & Pkgd.	
			308	946	45	201	375
1 Mauretania, Liverpool	1398	204	2617	150	165	211	1,534
2 Umbria, Liverpool	.....	573	622	38	201	.....	84
3 Minnehaa, London	740	15	444	.....	.....	.....	1,067
" Majestic, Southampton	.....	100	662	.....	.....	.....	570
" Caledonia, Glasgow	100	.....	815	185	360	325	.....
Martello, Hull	.....	510	730	25	355	3480	.....
Deutschland, Hamburg	.....	.....	10	50	255	200	50
President Lincoln, Hamburg	.....	.....	4	50	255	455	2300
Zeeland, Antwerp	7002	105	980	35	35	102	210
St. Andrew, Antwerp	6318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	20	.....
Bremen, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Harald, Rotterdam	.....	.....	25	.....	50	.....	.....
Floride, Havre	.....	.....	.....	10	40	54	100
Estonia, Baltic	5543	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic	25	35	185	33	602	2980	.....
Ultonia, Mediterranean	25	25	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Kong Albert, Mediterranean	325	75	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Alice, Mediterranean	100	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eugenia, Mediterranean	382	.....	.....	67	6	20	73
Sannio, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peninsular, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21001	1102	1495	8040	323	1348	392
Last week	15890	1286	2110	8160	702	1258	367
Same time in 1907	15181	†	464	6322	2066	1914	665
					6163	52320	

1.—450 pkgs. butter. 2.—314 pkgs. butter. 3.—2,730 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The markets East and West have been very slack for the week, and on other than prime grades as favoring buyers.

It is not unusual to find indifference of soapmakers in buying at this season of the year, through the hot weather period. The slack interest of the soapmakers will probably continue through August.

Early in September there should be the usual demand from soapmakers to resupply. With cooler weather at that time the tallow is more attractive for holding purposes by people who would wish to accumulate supplies.

Even though the all around productions are very moderate, and of prime grade quite small, because of careful picking over of the markedly less than ordinary fat supplies through desire to make oleo oil at its advanced prices, there is some accumulation of the undergrades of the tallow.

Export demand is needed in the temper of prostrated demands of home soapmakers. There is not much encouragement for material export demands in the near future, because of a small supply of such grades as the foreign markets would care to figure upon.

With the firm attitude of the foreign markets, present and prospective, through deficient supplies of Australian tallow, there is reason for expectations of enlarged foreign market wants from this country in the fall months, however quiet demands thence may be meanwhile.

Indeed, it strikes us that by reason of delayed demands on the part of our home soapmakers and foreign markets, and the necessity of filling in with supplies by these sources of consumption as the season is advanced, that the market situation is likely to have a better tone in the fall months than meanwhile.

There is little expectation of other than a dragging tendency in the near future trading, unless something happens to the corn crop of an adverse order.

At present the corn, as well as the cotton, crop is in excellent condition, promising for corn next to the largest crop grown and for cotton a record yield, with an abundance of seed fat, if not of the animal fats, for the next season.

The month of August is, however, a critical time for both the corn and cotton crops, and it is doubtful if at least the cotton crop will show a condition at the close of August as high as it is at present.

The New York city hogshead tallow was early in the week at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. Afterwards sale of 100 hds. for export at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The New York city, tierces, special, quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for export. The edible tallow is hard to sell, and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. quoted, with, however, small supplies.

The country made tallow is taken up at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the undergrades, up to 6c. for strictly prime.

The London auction sale was at unchanged prices, with 400 casks sold out of 1,300 casks offered.

OLEO STEARINE.—Demands for oleo stearine halt, because of the late abundant takings of compound makers, whereby they are supplied for near consumption; and, as well, on account of the violently fluctuating lard market through which the trading in compounds is of a more restricted order and calling for careful buying of the stearine.

The actual consumption of the compounds is proceeding quite satisfactorily. It is from distributors that there is disinclination to buy ahead of actual needs.

A more confident pure lard market than has been had for several days would put the compound and stearine trading in more assured shape.

The advanced and high prices for oleo oil makes the holders of the stearine more indifferent about its selling value, in order to move out for consumption the moderate accumulations of the stearine from oleo oil productions. Therefore, it is found that the stearine prices are rather easier for the week. Bidding in New York was of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c. asked. Finally a sale was made of 50,000 lbs. at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Chicago quotes 12c.

OLEO OIL.—Sellers steadily get the advantage because of small productions and probable insufficient supplies to the late fall season. Quotations: Rotterdam, sold at 76 florins for spot and 74 florins for shipment, closing 75 florins bid for shipment. New York quotes extra at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; ordinary at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; low grade at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The undergrades do not sympathize with the firmness for choice.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

LARD STEARINE.—Consumption of lard refiners is steadily of fair volume. About 12c. the market price.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Export markets necessarily wait the new crop offerings. A nominal price for any present small holdings is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

GREASE.—Neither Western or Eastern markets are especially lively for the week. The soapmakers appear to be resting in demands over the hot weather. Supplies are not excessive and prices are steady. Quotations: Yellow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; brown, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Chicago has sold yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; New York is slow and nominal. Yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white at 6c. bid and up to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked.

COCOANUT OIL.—European markets are well sustained, without further actual hardening of prices. Consumption is larger than usual for this time of the year. In New York a firm market. Quotations: Cochin at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August to October shipments at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7c. Ceylon spot, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July to August shipments at 6@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Consumption of soapmakers is less general, yet of fair volume. Prices quite firm. Quotations: Red, prime, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do., to arrive, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lagos, spot, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.; do., to arrive, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL.—Transactions are mostly on home account, and of a restricted order. Car lots quoted \$5.35.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturing interests' wants are slightly increased. Market prices are little changed by the fluctuations in the lard market. Prime quoted 69@72c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Little of interest to the market. Only jobbing sales making. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 29, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 121,149 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 2,980 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 3,250 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,670 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 331,908 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 12,670 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,530 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,118 lbs.; Hull, England, 203,752 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 2,980 lbs.; London, England, 70,275 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 752,982 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 43,528 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,700 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,710 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 68,181 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 12,948 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 15,920 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 387,600 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,123 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,982 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,210 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 9,120 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,895 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 182,292 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,013 lbs.; Hull, England, 125,589 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,149 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,426 lbs.; London, Eng., 238,980 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 200,662 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 19,677 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,003 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,352 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 16,994 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 14,736 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,271 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 73,879 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 10,700 lbs.; Bristol, England, 102,900 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 8,198 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 6,871 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 6,632 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 45,933 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 4,065 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 43,500 lbs.;

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PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 85 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 87 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 5 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 85 bbls., 9 tcs.; Havre, France, 40 bbls.; Hull, England, 162 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 53 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 75 bbls.; Montego Bay, Africa, 45 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 103 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 18 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 18 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 50 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 95 bbls., 20 tcs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 29, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 45 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 53 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 175 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 54 bbls., 75 tcs., 53,495 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 125 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 82 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 270 tcs., 63 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 205 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 100 bbls.; Lisbon, Spain, 45 bbls.; London, England, 447,607 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 150 tcs.; Martinique, W. I., 105 bbls.; Montego Bay, Africa, 4 tcs.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 27 bbls., 10 tcs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 68 bbls.; Port au Prince, 9 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 tcs.; Trinidad, Island of, 28 bbls., 27 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Aden, Aden, 100 cs.; Beyreuth, 50 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 400 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 55 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 550 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 265 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,082 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 75 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 10 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,500 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 2,900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,400 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,050 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,225 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 14,504 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 10,121 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,342 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 11,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,257 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 17,420 lbs.; Samsoun, Anatolia, 21,198 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,250 lbs.

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"COTTONOIL," Louisville.**COTTON MEAL FOR WORK STOCK.**

Instead of issuing a bulletin made up of miscellaneous matter, the Publicity Bureau of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has varied its former habit by issuing as Bulletin No. 10 a neatly printed edition of Judge Hammond's famous Louisville address on "Cotton Seed Meal as a Food for Work Stock," illustrated with numerous photographs taken by Judge Hammond showing practical results of this feeding. This is one of the most effective publications the bureau has yet issued. It is said to be Chairman Taylor's plan to extend this sort of publicity work during the coming year.

The regular edition of this bulletin has already been exhausted, but those who desire may obtain reprints at a nominal cost by applying to Chairman B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., at once, as the matter will not be held in type for any length of time.

DANISH CAKE AND MEAL IMPORTS.

In a recent report Special Agent Perkins of the Bureau of Manufactures gives the following information regarding the imports of oil cakes into the free port at Copenhagen for the year 1907. This information was furnished by the director of the Kjøbenhavns Frihavns-Aktielskab, Mr. C. Thiel, and may be regarded as authentic, though Agent Perkins doubts if the proportions can be taken as a basis for the total imports into Denmark. The imports into the Copenhagen free port during 1907 were: Cottonseed cake and meal, 56,680.25; rape cake, 887.20; sunflower cake, 9,576; palm cake, 1,199; linseed cake, 50.80; corn oil cake meal, 882; peanut cake, 2,028; poppy cake, 30; hemp cake, 445.85; other oil cakes and meals, 5,000; total, 76,779.10 metric tons.

Every week there is something of practical working value to someone in the trade to be found on page 20 of The National Provisioner.

CABLE MARKETS**Rotterdam.****(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)**

Rotterdam, July 31.—Cottonseed oil rather steadier, under increased wants through moderate supplies of and higher prices for oleo oil. Butter oil, spot, 37@37½ florins; prime summer yellow, 35@35½ florins; off oil, 33 florins.

Antwerp.**(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)**

Antwerp, July 31.—Cottonseed oil market shows little more interest for future deliveries. Spot lots nominal, with off oil 68@68½ francs.

Marseilles.**(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)**

Marseilles, July 31.—Cottonseed oil market waking up on new crop, and light interest in old crop; prices varying slightly. Prime summer yellow, November, 73½@74 francs; winter oil, 78½@79 francs.

Hamburg.**(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)**

Hamburg, July 31.—Cottonseed oil market slow, as yet; undecided prices; nominal; off oil, 56 marks; prime summer yellow, 58 marks; butter oil, 62 marks.

Liverpool.**(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)**

Liverpool, July 31.—Cottonseed oil market slightly more active; a little demand to America; steady prices; off oil, 26s.; prime summer yellow, 28s.; white, 30½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.****(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)**

Atlanta, Ga., July 30.—Crude cottonseed oil, September, 29c. bid; October, 28c. bid; mills not selling. Old stocks of meal about exhausted, \$24.50, Atlanta. Hulls weak at \$6.25, Atlanta.

Memphis.**(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)**

Memphis, Tenn., July 30.—Nothing doing in cottonseed oil and prime meal. Market practically cleaned up on both. Hulls dull, \$4, loose.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Narrow Changes in Prices—Reactions from Buoyancy—Weakness at Present—Some September "Longs" Selling—Moderate Pressure of New Crop Offerings—Steady Small Export Demands—Light Interest of Compound Makers.

The cottonseed oil market from a burst of bullishness, at the close of the previous week, settled with the beginning of this week into calmness, with a slightly easier drift of prices. There were afterwards further concessions in prices, with at this writing (Thursday) slight weakness, dulness and a generally tame look to trading.

However, from the well controlled stocks of old oil and probable rate of consumption of it, there may be a change at almost any time from the present temper of depression. The month of August through, it is thought by some trade sources, will show livelier situations for the old oil in favor of selling interests than those current, whatever may transpire for the new oil.

The new crop oil has favored buying interests in the partial disposition to sell it ahead.

There was some desire of the home soap-makers to contract ahead for new crop oil. The foreign markets were also giving it some attention. We think, however, there was more of a pressure to sell the new crop oil in the previous week than has been shown this week.

Possibly the indicated quicker disposition to buy new crop oil made the South a little more cautious in offers to sell it.

There is, as yet, reason to look for a big cotton crop and an abundant supply of new

oil. But new oil could hardly reach the New York market in September, except in a small way, however early the cotton crop may prove to be, whatever prospects the Southwest seaboard markets have of an early supply of the oil.

There is little question but that some sections of Texas are getting rapid headway for an earlier than usual general new crop marketing. In some other sections of Texas, as well as in Oklahoma, the crop is late. Several hundred bales of new cotton have already been marketed in Texas.

Indeed, the cotton crop now promises a normal season's marketing all along the line, as covering the Southeast and most of the Southwest, in advance of that of the previous year. While the conditions are fine, just now, for an enormous cotton crop, the month of August is likely to bring down, in some degree at least, the present exceptionally high average condition of the crop.

However, the indicated brilliant promises of a cotton crop and cottonseed oil production should have little to do with the market prices for old oil, in view of the not more than sufficient supplies of the old oil for actual needs, and admitting the conclusion of careful buying of the old oil. The negotiating for the old oil is likely to be done upon conservative lines in consideration of the present promises of the new crop season.

The recognized consumption of home compound makers, with such other compelled demands for supplies of the old oil as must come along, should leave the market practically bare of holdings of the old oil before

the new crop season for material supplies is entered upon.

While the present export demands for old oil are of a small order, yet as existing at all at the prices, shows the needs of supplies by Europe, and the likelihood of prompt takings of new oil. It must be, moreover, considered that from the demands of about ten days since from Rotterdam, France, Scandinavia and England for August delivery for moderate quantities, some 5,000 to 6,000 barrels of the old oil will be shipped through the month in addition to such other demands as will come along, and which is of some little importance, considering the degree of the supplies held.

The acute position of the Rotterdam market concerning raw material supplies is shown in the scarcity of and rapidly rising prices for oleo oil, which for the week has sold up 3 florins, or to 76 florins for spot lots and 74 florins for shipments. The high prices for oleo oil not only should turn attention to cottonseed oil, but the reports that there will be a loss of shipments of cocoanut oil from primary and other markets to Rotterdam, from inability to meet some contract deliveries, should favorably affect the cottonseed oil market.

If the necessarily enormous use of cocoanut oil in Rotterdam for the season is to be modified from this time along to the new crop season, with oleo oil strong in price, as in insufficient supply, it would be hard to see how there could be further laggard interest in cotton seed oil by the Rotterdam market.

As to new crop deliveries of the cottonseed oil the foreign markets have contracted

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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

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ahead, as yet, in much more moderate volume than in last year up to this time, on account of a disposition to await settled market conditions and to arrive at clearer ideas concerning the volume of the cotton crop and possible oil supplies.

It is safe to say that if a large cottonseed oil production is made in the new year, as it now seems likely there will be, and the prices are right for it for the foreign markets, that the export business will be probably about the largest ever had, in order that the foreign markets can fill in depleted stocks. The sesame and peanut, as well as cottonseed oil supplies in the foreign markets, are probably, all around, about as small as any ever held at this time of the year. The East India supplies of its various competing oils cannot be had upon the Continental market nearly as early in the fall season as those of cottonseed oil. It seems quite likely that the new crop cottonseed oil produced in our own country will be closely bought up to productions in the forepart of the season, at least on the, at present, look of old supplies held in Europe.

The mills are doing a good deal of talking about new crop oil and making occasional sales. But the refiners, as a whole, are, as yet, careful buyers. The refiners evidently do not care to contract ahead for the crude oil until able to market the new refined more freely either to home or foreign markets. There are sales in Texas at 27c. for the crude. October delivery, where 26½c. is quoted for November and December deliveries. In the Southeast 30c. is asked for crude and 28c. bid for October and 27c. bid for November.

The home compound makers have have indifferent buyers, for the week, but are likely to buy at some time in August. The radical changes in the pure lard market, with their effect in quieting distributors' demands for the compounds, tends to the slow buying of the cottonseed oil.

The home soapmakers, outside of indicated interest in new crop, are naturally quiet. The cost of the cottonseed oil as against other soap-making materials is to its disadvantage with soapmakers. Thus cottonseed oil is at practically 5.86c. per pound, while palm oil is at 5½@5½c. and New York city hogshead tallow (\$2 charge for packages) is at 5¾c.

The Eastern fisheries are beginning a catch of menhaden, and when the extent of it is ascertained there is likelihood of demands from them for cottonseed oil.

There has been some further selling of September "long" oil, and it is now probable that the "short" interest is quite as marked as the "long" interest, especially if the oil is required, as it is likely to be. It is understood that supplies of the oil are concentrated. The "short" interest in the new crop options is enlarged, by which the chances of the cotton crop turning out all right are taken.

We think that the compounds promise a normal volume of consumption through to the new crop season from deductions of the pure lard market. Therefore, an ordinary absorption of cottonseed oil supplies by compound makers. The pure lard market has developed along the lines we thought prob-

able it would, in fluctuating prices, and making the values essentially fairly well supported and as before quoted. The lard market, in our opinion, promises better support before the new crop grain and cottonseed season. The favorable features should be in the basis of modified productions, full cost of hog supplies, moderate hog receipts and probability that late delayed foreign demands will make future active trading from the foreign markets.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

On Saturday (25th) old crop months well sustained; new crop months weaker. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, July, 44½@45c.; 100 bbls. August, 44c., closed 43½@44c.; (September closed 43½@43½c.); 600 bbls. October, 39½c., down to 39½c.; closed 39@39½c.; 200 bbls. November, 37½c.; closed 37½@37½c.; 100 bbls. December, 36½c.; closed 36½@36½c.

Sales the day before had been 1,800 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 42c. up to 44½c.; 3,900 bbls. September at 42½@43½c.; 100 bbls. October, 39½@39½c.; 100 bbls. December, 37½c.

On Monday, July was down ¾@1c.; September firmer; new crop months easier. Sales 200 bbls. July at 44c.; closed 44@44½c.; 100 bbls. August 43½c.; closed 43½@44c.; 400 bbls. September, 43½@44c.; closed 44@44½c.; 100 bbls. October, 39c.; closed 38½@39c.; November closed 37@37½c.; December closed 36½@36½c. Good off yellow and off yellow, 42@43c.

On Tuesday trifle easier market—about ½c. decline; quieter. July and August closed 43½@44c. Sales 300 bbls. September, 43½@44c.; closed 43½@44c.; 300 bbls. October, 38½@39c.; closed 38½@38½c.; November closed 36½@37c.; December, 36@36½c. Off yellow July, 41½@43c.; winter yellow, 47@49½c.; summer white, 45@47c.

On Wednesday quiet and easy market; no sales; July, 44@45c.; August, 43@43½c.; September, 43½@43½c.; October, 38½@38½c.; November, 36½@36½c.; December, 36½@36½c. Off yellow July, 42½@45c.; winter yellow July 47@50c.

On Thursday dull and easy market. August closed 43@43½c.; September, 43½@43½c.; October, 38½@39c.; November, 36½@37c.; December, 36@36½c.; January, 36@36½c. Sales 1,100 bbls. prime yellow October, 38½@39c.; 100 bbls. August, 43c.; 700 bbls. September, 43½c. Good off yellow July, 41@42c.; off yellow, 42@42½c.; winter yellow, 47@49c.; summer white, 45@46c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: M. Brandenberg, Trieste; A. F. Langdon, London; Joseph Lutz, Hamburg; H. E. Wells, Columbia, S. C.; W. J. Thompson, Chas. Hans, Harrison Kelly, Chicago; Wm. Heyman, St. Louis.

Wm. J. Murphy (Co-operative Wholesale Society) was proposed for membership.

Southern Markets by special wire and European Markets by special cablegram will be found on page 28.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 29, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	180	—
Abo, Russia	—	—	20
Acajagua, Salvador	—	21	71
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	51
Alexandria, Egypt	236	9,416	568
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,229	7,514
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	535
Amapala, Honduras	—	—	8
Antigua, West Indies	—	104	483
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	5	5,703	2,600
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	14	20
Auckland, New Zealand	—	437	92
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	15
Azua, West Indies	—	—	269
Bahia, Brazil	—	2,098	—
Barbados, W. I.	44	1,228	1,008
Beirut, Syria	—	163	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	150
Berbice, Br. Guiana	—	—	84
Bergen, Norway	—	765	675
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	18
Bombay, India	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria	—	1,030	675
Bordeaux, France	—	4,850	1,005
Braila, Roumania	—	75	100
Bremen, Germany	—	1,024	499
Bremenhaven, Germany	—	50	15
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	61
Bristol, England	—	135	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	518	10,316	2,268
Bucharest, Roumania	—	80	—
Calbarien, Cuba	—	11	—
Callao, Peru	—	84	12
Calcutta, India	—	4	—
Campeche, Mexico	—	34	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,969	2,006
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	2
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	5
Cayenne, French Colony	78	688	728
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	6
Celba, Honduras	—	113	—
Champerico, C. A.	—	—	9
Christiania, Norway	—	2,835	525
Christiansand, Norway	—	175	75
Clenfuegos, Cuba	—	101	274
Cludad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	227	59
Colon, Panama	11	1,149	1,228
Conakry, Africa	—	5	29
Constantinople, Turkey	150	7,534	120
Copenhagen, Denmark	25	976	300
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	121
Cork, Ireland	—	260	30
Cristobal, Panama	—	123	15
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	33	100
Dakar, W. Africa	—	20	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	1,475	2,133
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	75	—
Delagon Bay, East Africa	—	175	125
Demerara, British Guiana	—	2,024	1,688
Dominica, West Indies	—	—	24
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	180
Dublin, Ireland	125	1,725	2,290
Dundee, Scotland	—	100	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	2,185	150
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	—	83
Porto Antonio, Jamaica	—	93	86
Portu Prince, West Indies	—	67	33
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	4	—
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	—	41	12
Porto de Paix, Haiti	—	6	—
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	8	294	250
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	863	183
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	10	18
Port Said, Egypt	—	132	105
Progreso, Mexico	—	313	21
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	2,106	618
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,997	—
Riga, Russia	—	7	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	76	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	7,137	8,702
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	382	119
Rotterdam, Holland	—	38,707	23,372
St. Croix, West Indies	—	9	69
St. Johns, N. F.	—	125	48
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	205	232
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	—
St. Martins, West Indies	—	191	—
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,003	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	31
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	485	427
San Domingo City, San Domingo	—	2,261	2,181
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	221	1,542
Santos, Brazil	77	1,657	4,873
Savannillo, Colombia	—	11	—
Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	10
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	27
Smyrna, Turkey	—	313	—
Southampton, England	—	1,660	1,074
Stavanger, Norway	—	440	170
Stettin, Germany	50	2,834	6,104
Stockholm, Sweden	—	290	80
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	16	—
Sydney, Australia	—	154	21
Tacalhuna, Chile	—	—	202
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Tangier, Morocco	—	—	100
Tonsberg, Norway	—	225	—
Trebizond, Armenia	—	357	—
Trieste, Austria	—	6,845	2,216
Tsimbund, Island of	11	570	527
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	850
Valetta, Maltaeas Island	—	641	125
Valparaiso, Chile	90	513	6,867
Venice, Italy	100	13,756	16,002
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	403	158
Victoria, Brazil	—	10	—
Wellington, New Zealand	—	53	168
Yokohama, Japan	—	103	48
Totals	—	2,303	415,587
From New Orleans.	—	244,857	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	7,391	13,351
Belfast, Ireland	—	3,375	490
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	—	775
Bremen, Germany	—	2,100	5,865
Bristol, England	—	—	525
Christiania, Norway	—	3,765	600

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Colon, Panama	7	512
Copenhagen, Denmark	9,350	4,425
Cork, Ireland	—	75
Dublin, Ireland	50	845
Dunkirk, France	—	350
Genoa, Italy	—	735
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,630
Hamburg, Germany	35,116	22,577
Havana, Cuba	—	4,083
Havre, France	—	4,932
Hull, England	—	135
Liverpool, England	19,313	15,479
London, England	14,760	15,275
Manchester, England	—	1,830
Marseilles, France	18,960	21,200
Newcastle, England	—	200
Port Barrios, Central America	—	181
Rotterdam, Holland	83,690	103,906
Swansea, Wales	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	913	250
Trieste, Austria	400	850
Tripoli, Africa	—	1,733
Venice, Italy	—	500
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,713
Totals	450	220,276
		227,515

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	600	800
Hamburg, Germany	1,000	8,116
Havana, Cuba	—	436
Liverpool, England	—	1,000
London, England	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	1,100	400
Reval, Russia	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	15,786	49,912
Tampico, Mexico	—	66
Vera Cruz, Mexico	10,067	9,983
Totals	—	30,383
		71,747

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	300	719
Bremen, Germany	300	300
Bremenhaven, Germany	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	575	3,140
Havre, France	1,730	875
Liverpool, England	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	3,630	5,458
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50
Totals	—	7,110
		11,442

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	300	475
Hamburg, Germany	739	612
Liverpool, England	51	—
Totals	—	1,081
		1,162

From Savannah.

Alesund, Norway	27	52
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	120
Bergen, Norway	268	117
Bremen, Germany	322	9,405
Christiania, Norway	2,321	3,962
Christiansand, Norway	104	105
Copenhagen, Denmark	268	—
Drontheim, Norway	106	32
Genoa, Italy	735	323
Gothenburg, Sweden	1,271	5,534
Hamburg, Germany	3,060	7,062
Havre, France	10,323	3,133
Kalmar, Sweden	59	—
Liverpool, England	625	—
Malmo, Sweden	323	648
Rotterdam, Holland	36,446	55,187
Stavanger, Norway	253	581
Stettin, Germany	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	163	105
Trieste, Austria	450	108
Venice, Italy	374	423
Totals	—	58,403
		57,056

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	300
Liverpool, England	100	3,099
London, England	25	56
Rotterdam, Holland	137	200
Totals	—	262
		3,846

From All Other Ports.

Canada	272	18,749
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Totals	272	18,749
		17,095

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,303	415,587
From New Orleans	450	220,276
From Galveston	—	30,383
From Baltimore	—	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	1,081
From Savannah	—	58,403
From Newport News	—	262
From all other ports	272	18,749
Totals	3,025	751,851
		664,520

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORWAY

Special Agent A. G. Perkins of the Bureau of Manufactures follows up his report on the market for cottonseed products in Denmark, which appeared in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, with a report on conditions in another and less developed market, Norway.

Sales of cake and meal in Norway have thus far been comparatively small, but the field is promising, and Agent Perkins says that all that is needed is to keep the American product up to the standard and properly "drum" the field. He advises the use of Norwegian agents direct, not sub-agents. Recently established direct steamship facilities between Norwegian and Gulf ports open a great opportunity for this trade, as his report indicates.

There is also an undeveloped but promising field for cottonseed oil in the Norwegian fish canning and soap-making industries. At present the cake and meal are entirely used for dairy feeding, and the oil in margarine manufacture. Agent Perkins says:

Consumption of Feeding Stuffs.

A great proportion of the feeding stuffs is purchased through farmers' co-operative societies, but only in the last few years have such purchases been made direct from American exporters, partly on account of the limited shipping facilities for direct business and partly because Americans have not worked this market. The sale of cottonseed cake and meal is comparatively small just now, but this has increased largely in the last three or four years, falling off, however, in the season of 1907-1908 on account of the large quantity of grain which the farmers were unable to harvest last fall, which was left in the fields during all the bad weather and used as feed for horses and cattle winter on. It is doubtful if this condition will materially affect the import of cottonseed meal in the future, for a great deal of the sickness prevailing throughout Norway the past winter and spring is said to have been caused by the milk and butter from cows fed on this immature grain.

The latest statistics of the imports of feeding stuffs are for the year ending December 31, 1906, and show the following: Oil cake and meal, 38,316,120 lbs., \$455,252; gluten meal, 575,120 lbs., \$31,302. Most of these appear to have come from Denmark and Germany, but fully 70 per cent. of the oil meal was American cottonseed meal, and all the gluten meal was from America. Only a small quantity of peanut and cocoanut meal is included in the above figures. Private estimates of the imports of cottonseed meal for 1907 are between 15,000 and 16,000 tons.

Cottonseed Meal Preferred.

Cottonseed meal is much preferred as a feeding stuff here, and it only remains for the American exporter to keep his goods up to the standard and drum the market properly in order to have practically a monopoly so far as the oil cake and meal business is concerned. I believe the sales can be worked up to 50,000 or even 60,000 tons annually. The proper way to work this market is through Norwegian agents and not sub-agents, as some of our exporters are now doing.

The competing articles of local origin are linseed meal and rape seed meal, manufactured by Norwegian mills, who imported during the year 1906 18,724,718 pounds of linseed and 1,198,256 pounds of rape seed, which, I am told, produce one-third oil and two-thirds cake or meal; also fish meal, which contains an average of 88.63 per cent. of protein and fat combined, but the supply of this is limited. The average contents of cottonseed meal reaching this market during 1907 was as follows, out of 189 samples analyzed:

Fat, minimum, 4.08; maximum, 13.44; average, 8.98. Protein, minimum, 23.63; maximum, 51.22; average, 44.70 per cent. Of the 189 samples analyzed, the protein and fat contents were as follows: One hundred and sixteen samples contained over 55 per cent. protein and fat; 43, between 50 and 55 per cent.; 4, between 45 and 50 per cent.; 13, between 40 and 45 per cent.; 13, under 40 per cent.

The feeders here want the best grade of cottonseed meal, prime, bolted, 55 per cent. guaranteed, and while the demand for this grade is good—even larger than the supply—they will take as low as 48 per cent. to 49 per cent. meal, but always at a relatively lower price, and even then they begin to look for other substitutes.

Cottonseed Oil and Sardines.

Fish preservers are also beginning to use cottonseed oil in lieu of olive oil for packing "Norwegian sardines," and I understand the results in most cases have been very satisfactory, though they do not seem to have determined the exact grade of cottonseed oil which is best for this purpose. This is quite an important branch of the Norwegian fisheries industry, and should be cultivated by our manufacturers and refiners.

There are about 40 soap factories in Norway, mostly using fish oils and oils from the Norwegian mills. So far I have heard of no effort to introduce cottonseed oil to this trade. The writer asked one of the brokers here why he did not sell cottonseed oil to these people, and his reply was that "our oil is too good for soap purposes."

Imports of Vegetable Oils.

During the year 1906 the total imports of vegetable oils were 13,761,872 pounds, as follows:

	Pounds.	Dollars.
Olive	2,653,638	306,458
Hemp	76,545	3,722
Linseed, raw and boiled	2,476,254	115,631
Rape	626,378	38,072
Palm	472,473	29,866
Cocoanut	1,564,334	114,099
Cotton seed	5,823,200	311,502
Corn	68,430	4,159

Total vegetable 13,761,872 923,500
Tallow and oleo 21,527,321 2,224,383

I do not find any record of peanut oil being imported, but this is probably such a small item that it would make very little difference in the totals. However, it is to be found in many of the restaurants, undressed, as a salad oil.

Practically all of the cottonseed oil imported is consumed by the margarine factories, of which there are 22 to 25 in Norway; also cocoa oil, but it is gratifying to learn that cottonseed oil is rapidly replacing the latter in this industry. In a conversation with the technical manager of one of the largest margarine factories here I learned that he was using more and more cottonseed oil each year and less of other oils. He believes there is a bright future for the business in Norway, not only with the margarine churning, but fish preservers and other trades. This factory has a daily output of about 40 metric tons of margarine, and uses from 10 per cent. to 35 per cent. of cottonseed oil.

Direct Steamship Facilities.

One very important factor in being able to reach the Norwegian trade is ocean freight facilities. The Norway-Mexican Gulf Steamship Line was organized in October, 1907, for the express purpose of increasing trade between Norway and Mexican Gulf ports. Since its organization this company has operated only chartered steamers, but it has two steamers now being built of 5,500 tons capacity each, which will be ready in the fall of this year. The company proposes to make regular sailings to gulf ports, returning direct to Norway without calling at intermediate ports, except for coal, etc. One of

(Concluded on next page.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Receipts continue to fall off as compared with last year, and the packers' views remain strong all around. The market is quoted steady on native steers at 15½c., but is not active, and packers who have talked 16c. have been unable to realize this figure. However, advance cables on Paris sales of hides to-day give sharp increases, not unexpected, and this will serve to keep the packers' views very strong. The packers do not find the demand active for spready native steers, and there are still some January to June hides on the market that can be bought at 14@14½c. No further sales are reported of later hides at 17c., and there are plenty of packers asking 17½c. However, most of these are unsold, and 17c. would readily be accepted. There is a continued inquiry for heavy Texas steers at 15½c., with most packers asking 15½c. Last sales of light and extreme weights were at 14c. and 12c., respectively. Butt brands are held at 14½c., and former trading in Colorados was at 14c. Bids for large lots of branded cows have been declined at prices under 12c., and this variety is in good demand. Native cows are also wanted with 13c. bid for July light cows and the market is firm. Last trading in late salting heavy weights was at 13½c. Native bulls are firmly held at 10½@11c., and a sale of kosher hides in New York at 10½c. will help to keep the packers' views firm on these.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The dealers are declining to offer all short-haired hides at 11½c. now, but the market cannot be quoted any higher so far as actual sales are concerned. While the demand for short-haired stock is good, long-haired hides are slow of sale and lots containing a percentage of these have to be sold at proportionately under prices obtainable for short-haired stock. Buffs running all short-haired last sold at 11c. Heavy cows will bring fully as much as buffs, with supplies small and no fresh sales noted. Good lots of extremes, it is reported, will bring 12c., and the dealers are busy filling orders at 11c. that run 20 per cent. medium and long haired. Short-haired heavy steers are scarce, and the butchers' kill of these is small at present. Mixed lots are quotable at 13c., and all short-haired hides are held firm at 13½c. Heavy bulls are firmly held at 9c., with 8½c. bids declined.

CALFSKINS.—Chicago city skins are salable at 15½c., but that has been the best price realized so far. The market is unques-

tionably firm on all varieties, but tanners are not disposed to pay some high prices recently talked by dealers. Outside cities are selling on a range of 15@15½c., and countries 14@14½c., as to quality, some lots containing a run of butcher stock held higher. Light calf continues to range at 8@10.5, and deacons 80@85c. Short-haired present receipt kip is held at 11½@12c., and all long-haired lots sell down to 11c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market rules firm. Fresh business is comparatively light. Packer shearlings range from 55@65c., and lambs 75@85c. The outside prices are asked by one packer for his next run. Country shearlings are ranged at 40@50c. and lambs 50@60c. for the better offerings, though some skins sell materially down from these figures. Full wool dry Western stock is ranged at 12@12½c. per lb.

HORSEHIDES.—City hides are held from \$3.15@3.30, and countries \$3.10@3.20.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The stock here of common varieties is limited and prices remain on a firm basis. Central Americans are reported to be bringing on the basis of 20c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is a continued active call with prices firm. One of the local packers sold up last end of July native steers and some early August salting ahead, about 4 cars, at 15½c., and the same packer sold a car of native bulls at about 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Buyers here continue out of the country market, but dealers' views remain very firm, owing to the general strength displayed in all varieties of hides. The sharp advances reported from Europe will also serve to keep their ideas very strong. New York State offerings range from 9½@10c. flat, with late receipts all short-haired straight car lots of Pennsylvania and New York State cows running largely first held at 10½c. flat, and some parties ask even higher. Small mixed lots of hides are reported to be selling from nearby points at 9½@9½c. flat, as to quality. Calfskins are strong, with dealers here asking \$1.40, \$1.75 and \$1.95 for the three weights of New York cities. Good lots of countries are held at \$1.25, \$1.55 and \$1.75, respectively, and some lots of outside cities higher. Country skins are kept closely sold up with limited receipts.

European Markets.

Sharp advances occurred Thursday at the hide sales in Paris, which were not unexpected. One cable gives heavy steers advanced, 16 per cent.; medium steers, 12 per cent., and cows, 16 per cent. Another cable which was a preliminary, gave advances of 16@18 per cent. on all kinds and another 16@20 per cent. This last cable gave an advance of as much as 20 per cent. on bulls. Some European shippers are asking extreme prices on Scandinavian cows. Some shippers have asked 13c. in bond for Swedish city cows, which is equivalent to 14½c. duty paid, but this price is above the market. However, prices are on a higher basis than last week, as shippers cannot afford to sell any more at 13½c. duty paid, and the market ranges at from 13½@14c. duty paid. It is considered that the advance at the Paris auctions is about on the parity with recent

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

increases secured in private sales. Final average results of the auctions will probably show changes from the advance cables noted above.

Boston.

Market quiet but firm. Ohio shippers continue to ask 11½c., and some up to 11½c. for all short-haired late receipt buffs. Southern hides continue to be held at higher prices, but 8@8½c. covers tanners' bids. Shippers ask as high as 9c.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORWAY.

(Concluded from page 32.)

the new steamers will be named "Texas," and the funnel mark of the line will be a big red Texas star.

A two-fold benefit will be derived from this line by exporters and receivers of cotton seed products. The first is lower freight rates, for in order to obtain the subsidy which the Norwegian Government voted to the company it obligated itself to charge only half of the usual arbitrary on Hamburg rates, which has been agreed upon for the next five years as 8 shillings (\$1.92) per long ton on cottonseed meal. Heretofore it has nearly always been necessary to ship our goods to some Continental port like Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam or Bremen at the regular rates to those points, and there unload and tranship on smaller vessels to Norway at an arbitrary, which, as stated above, would be 8 shillings per long ton on meal, whereas under the contract with the government this line is not allowed to charge more than 4 shillings arbitrary, or, say, 96 cents, per ton less than formerly. The second benefit, and equally important, is in direct shipment, which will avoid the unloading and loading, rough handling, mixing and swapping of lots at these trans-shipment ports.

Agents in Christiania.

Following is a list of agents in Christiania for cotton seed products, most of whom have American connections in one way or another. They might handle more stuff if they could get their connections to make offers:

Oil.—Alfred Eide, Aslaksen & Floystadt, W. Hvistendahl & Company, Peter Thr. Burborth, Falkenberg & Hemsen, Jens. Rolfsen.

Cake and meal.—T. A. Jensen, F. W. Holst, Hans Brun, C. Gronberg, Johansen & Oesterlo, Joh. A. Nielsen, F. Kling, Andresen & Muller.

Oil, cake and meal.—Pay & Brinck, Hans Lundsen, Chr. Muller.

Oil, cake, meal, linters and rice bran.—Lorentz Norenberg.

Cake, meal and rice by-products.—Willumsen & Jessen.

The following shows the Norwegian marine factories and buyers of oleo and cottonseed oil: Smorfabriken Bjorgvin, Bergen; Smorfabriken Flora, Bergen; Smorfabriken Fram, Bergen; Smorfabriken Hardanger, Bergen; Smorfabriken Idun, Bergen; Smorfabriken Orion, Bergen; Smorfabriken Reecord, Bergen; Smorfabriken Viking, Bergen; Smorfabriken Ornen, Bergen; Agra Margarine-Smorfabrik, Christiania; O. Mustad & Son, Christiania; Aug. Pellerin fils & Cie, Christiania; Christiansands Smorfabrik, Christiansand, S.; Aktiemargarinfabriken Goma, Christiansand, N.; Joh. P. Johnsen, Christiansand, S.; Smorfabriken Heimdal, Stavanger; Stavanger Smorfabrik, Stavanger; Svitnus Smorfabrik, Stavanger; Smorfabriken Victoria, Stavanger; Smorfabriken Melbo; Skiens Smorfabrik, Skien; Smaalenenes Smorfabrik, Mysen; Tonsberg Smorfabrik, Tonsberg; Smorfabriken Union, Fredriksdal; Drammens Smorfabrik, Ltd., Drammen; Haugesunds Smorfabrik, Haugesund; Fabriken Arild, Trondhjem; Aalesunds Smorfabrik, Aalesunds.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

Chicago Section

Our White Sox are learning that it is much more difficult to fall up-hill than it is to fall down-hill.

The Independent Packing Company is to build a \$50,000 addition to its plant at West Forty-first and Halsted streets.

Americans participating in the Olympic games have been designated by the polite and hospitable John Bull as "quitters." Yes, they quit—after winning everything worth mentioning.

The new five-story warehouse of Roberts & Oake, at West Forty-fifth street and Center avenue is nearly completed, and the firm expects to shortly occupy it. The building is 150 by 100 feet.

The Eli Pfaelzer Company is to build a new packing plant. The buildings are to be located at Thirty-fifth street, near Morgan. It is understood that there will be a group

was served as he was leaving the Criminal Court building, where he had been arraigned on a charge of complicity in an assault on a woman who was found unconscious in the street at Forty-first street and Michigan avenue the night of July 8. She told the police she had been thrown from an automobile by Knapp and Edward Honus because she refused to submit to an indignity offered by Honus. The two men were arrested on charges of assault and battery. Knapp has been cashier and bookkeeper at the hotel for two years.

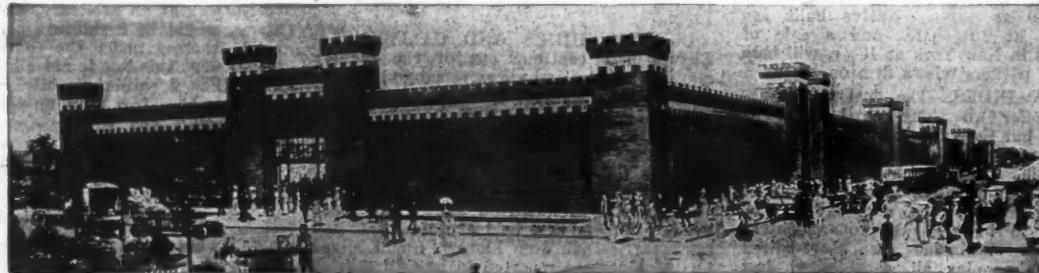
"The market for mess pork during the past week has been an unsettled one, and it still has a tendency to drag lower before it becomes really healthy," say W. P. Anderson & Company. "Ribs have held fairly steady on account of the revival of the Southern cash trade, which lagged a little on the first decline. However, later in the week the market was weak and heavy. Lard is neglected and apparently friendless, but

CHICAGO'S NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The new Grand Central Market, which is in course of construction at Harrison and Loomis streets, is said to be the largest market house in the United States. The illustration shown herewith gives an idea of its size. It contains no less than 66,000 square feet of space, and its equipment is said to be the most modern and complete of any market in the country.

The building faces 476 feet on Harrison street and 140 feet on Loomis street, occupying a full one-half city block. This market house will contain 480 stalls, each 10 x 10 feet, about one-fourth of which will be devoted to the meat industry. Each stall will be equipped with one-fourth of a 6 x 12 high-grade Born refrigerator, equipped with coils from the Born brine tank system from a ten-ton Larsen ice machine.

There are also twenty-odd plate glass refrigerator show counters, each 10 feet long, equipped in the same manner from the same machine. Every refrigerator and refriger-



NEW GRAND CENTRAL MARKET, SAID TO BE THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

of five buildings, which will be erected at a cost of approximately \$75,000. Zachary T. Davis is the architect.

Miller & Hart, the packers who have operated a plant at La Salle and Twenty-fifth streets for years, will enter the Union Stock Yards field and build a new plant on a site they have recently acquired. The new plant will be located on a plot of ground comprising 1.74 acres on the west side of Packers avenue, 644 feet north of West Forty-seventh street. Miller & Hart purchased the land from Roberts & Oake. The consideration is understood to be \$37,903; the title being taken in the name of the Berkshire Warehouse Company. The new plant will be of the most improved type, and plans have been prepared by Architect Zachary T. Davis.

A warrant issued on July 25 charging Edward Knapp with embezzling \$2,000 from the Transit House, the Union Stock Yards hotel,

any show of foreign cash demand will make a big lard market and especially if the balance of the product has been well liquidated. The hog situation is not a bearish one, neither from the standpoint of high cost on account of feed, nor on account of numbers being marketed, but we are trading in the product of the hogs that have gone before, and not what are on the way, and the market must be studied from that viewpoint. Fresh pork is better and prices higher; Southern cash trade is good and Europe has bought a little lard."

ator show counter will be on six-inch oxidized bronzed iron legs, and as the entire floor of the market house will be of Portland cement, the whole building can be washed thoroughly from corner to corner, thus making this perhaps the most sanitary and cleanest market house in the world.

This entire equipment, consisting of twenty-odd of the large refrigerators and twenty-five of the refrigerator show counters, as well as the ice machine, etc., was furnished by the H. A. Born Packers' Supply Company.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.
Commission Merchants
GRAINS and PROVISIONS
W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Secretary
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited
Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St., CHICAGO, ILL.

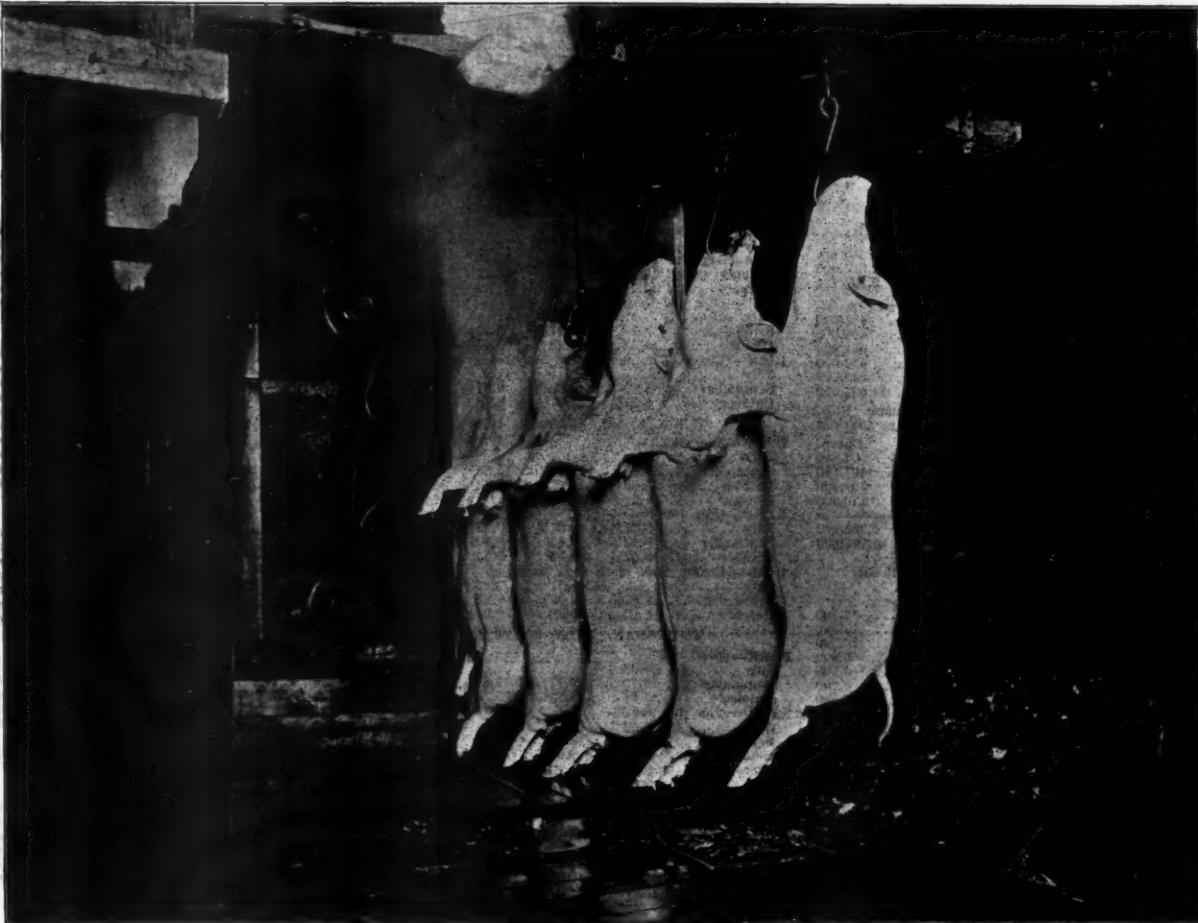
D. I. DAVIS & CO.
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S. J. WELLS
Commission Buyer of Live Hogs
189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO
Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

Government Inspection
requires your packing house to have the most
Sanitary Arrangement
We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements
TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building, St. Louis

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL

Hog Scraping, Polishing and Bleaching Machine



PROTECTED BY PATENT APPLICATIONS SOON TO ISSUE.

A machine that thoroughly does the work of removing the hair and also the polishing and bleaching of the skin as shown in the above cut.

The wonderful work accomplished by this machine speaks for itself. It does more work and better work than has heretofore been accomplished by any type of machine and at LESS EXPENSE FOR MAINTENANCE.

As a labor saver it is the biggest thing ever offered, cutting out men in the killing department, pigs foot cleaning department and head cleaning department. The saving in labor alone will pay for a machine in six months.

32 MACHINES SOLD IN THE LAST 18 MONTHS.

Machines are built of Wood, Steel or Cast Iron as desired.

WRITE FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS.

The ALLBRIGHT-NELL COMPANY
Manufacturers :: Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 20.....	14,694	907	45,402	28,575
Tuesday, July 21.....	3,077	1,639	10,848	21,604
Wednesday, July 22.....	15,939	1,896	22,179	15,742
Thursday, July 23.....	5,695	1,298	12,184	10,596
Friday, July 24.....	3,061	1,009	11,627	10,221
Saturday, July 25.....	406	35	11,120	973
Total last week.....	42,952	6,784	113,300	87,711
Previous week.....	48,386	7,770	128,264	73,382
Cor. week 1907.....	57,138	7,907	116,884	65,971
Cor. week 1906.....	63,329	8,766	130,620	91,677

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 20.....	4,012	4	10,000	3,602
Tuesday, July 21.....	1,609	33	4,407	6,171
Wednesday, July 22.....	5,218	158	6,320	3,522
Thursday, July 23.....	2,948	51	4,719	1,539
Friday, July 24.....	1,705	20	4,454	2,268
Saturday, July 25.....	220	.....	2,616	.....
Total last week.....	15,712	266	32,615	17,102
Previous week.....	19,291	475	35,900	9,681
Cor. week 1907.....	22,260	388	34,608	7,151
Cor. week 1906.....	23,477	455	35,480	21,776

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,589,119	267,239	4,876,977	2,025,906
Year ago.....	1,783,903	273,957	4,893,247	2,126,744

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Week ending July 25.....	401,000
Week previous.....	434,000	
Year ago.....	464,000	
Two years ago.....	424,000	
Year to date.....	16,835,000	
Same period, 1907.....	14,934,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week July 23, 1908.....	137,100	287,100	163,500
Week ago.....	139,000	320,200	131,500
Year ago.....	200,200	320,800	124,500
Two years ago.....	163,300	324,800	170,400

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending July 25:	17,700
Armour & Co.....	17,700	
Swift & Company.....	13,900	
S. & S. Co.....	14,700	
Morris & Co.....	6,900	
Anglo-American.....	4,700	
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,200	
Hammond.....	5,600	
Western P. Co.....	5,900	
Boore & Co.....	900	
Roberts & Oake.....	1,900	
Other packers.....	7,600	
Total.....	83,500	
Week ago.....	91,900	
Year ago.....	110,100	
Two years ago.....	99,100	

* WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week July 23, 1908.....	\$0.35	\$8.54	\$4.25	\$6.30
Previous week.....	6.15	6.71	4.20	6.15
Year ago.....	6.20	6.10	5.25	6.75
Two years ago.....	5.40	6.67	4.70	6.60
Three years ago.....	4.85	5.81	4.00	6.15

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.25@8.00
Fair to good steers.....	6.00@7.25
Inferior to plain steers.....	5.00@6.00
Range steers.....	4.00@5.25
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	4.50@7.50
Plain to fancy cows.....	4.00@5.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.25@6.00
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.75
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50@4.50
Canners.....	1.75@4.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@5.00
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@3.40
Heavy calves.....	3.50@4.75
Calves, good to choice.....	5.00@7.25

HOOGS.

Heavy packers, 275 lbs. and up.....	\$5.90@6.15
Mixed butchers and barrows, 325 lbs and up.....	6.20@6.50
Choice prime heavy shipping barrows, 250 to 325 lbs.....	6.40@6.70
Choice light barrows and smooth sows 130 to 200 lbs.....	6.20@6.65
Throw-outs, all weights.....	3.00@5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.60@5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. to 130 lbs.....	5.25@5.85

SHEEP.

Fair to fancy clipped ewes.....	\$3.75@4.50
Native lambs.....	5.50@6.40
Fair to fancy wethers.....	4.00@4.60
Range lambs.....	3.50@4.65
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.00
Range yearlings.....	4.50@5.10
Range wethers.....	3.50@4.25
Texas sheep.....	3.15@3.85

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.50
September	15.47 1/2	15.65	15.47 1/2	15.65
October	15.52 1/2	15.65	15.52 1/2	15.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	9.17 1/2
September	9.20	9.27 1/2	9.20	10.27 1/2
October	9.27 1/2	9.35	9.27 1/2	9.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.07 1/2	8.72 1/2	8.07 1/2	8.60
September	8.77 1/2	8.82 1/2	8.77 1/2	8.72 1/2
October	8.77 1/2	8.80	8.77 1/2	8.82 1/2
January	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	15.60	15.25	15.35	15.35
September	15.65	15.35	15.37 1/2	15.37 1/2
October	15.37 1/2	15.60	15.35	15.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.15	9.15	9.07 1/2	9.12 1/2
September	9.25	9.25	9.17 1/2	9.22 1/2
October	9.32 1/2	9.32 1/2	9.32 1/2	9.32 1/2
January	9.02 1/2	9.02 1/2	9.02 1/2	9.02 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.52 1/2	8.52 1/2	8.52 1/2	8.55
September	8.70	8.70	8.62 1/2	8.67 1/2
October	8.77 1/2	8.80	8.70	8.75

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	15.35	15.52 1/2	15.30	15.52 1/2
September	15.60	15.35	15.60	15.60
October	15.37 1/2	15.60	15.35	15.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42
September	9.47	9.52	9.47	9.50
October	9.60	9.60	9.57	9.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.87	8.92	8.87	8.90
September	8.95	9.07	8.95	9.00
October	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.07

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.65
September	15.70	15.67	15.77	15.77
October	15.77	15.85	15.72	15.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42
September	9.42	9.45	9.40	9.45
October	9.52	9.55	9.50	9.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.87	8.92	8.87	8.90
September	8.95	9.07	8.95	9.00
October	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.07

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	15.85	15.85	15.85	15.67
September	15.95	16.00	15.77	15.77
October	15.62 1/2	15.67 1/2	15.60	15.67 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42
September	9.55	9.57	9.55	9.55
October	9.60	9.60	9.57	9.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.87	8.92	8.87	8.90
September	8.95	9.07	8.95	9.00
October	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.07

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10 1/4 @ 11
Native steers, medium	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Heifers, good	10 1/2
Cows	7 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 @ 6
Steer Chucks	7 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	5
Medium Plates	6
Steer Plates	6
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8
Steer Rounds	10
Cow Loins, Medium	15
Steer Loins, Heavy	20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21
Strip Loins	10 1/2
Sirloin Butts	12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8 1/2
Rolls	12
Rump Butts	9 @ 10 1/2
Trimmings	5
Shank	4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	18
Loin Ends, steer, native	12 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	10 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	5
Flank Steak	11 @ 12
Hind Shanks	3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 4
Hearts	4 @ 4
Tongues	12
Sweetbreads	16 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8
Light Carcass	8 1/2
Good Carcass	11
Good Saddles	13
Medium Racks	9
Good Racks	8 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	40
Plucks	25
Heads, each	12

Lamb.

Medium Caul	10 1/2
Good Caul	11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12 1/2
Saddles' Caul	11 @ 11 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 @ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Backs	9
R. D. Lamb Racks	10
Lamb Fries, per pce	7
Lamb Tongues, each	3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 1/2
Good Saddles	11
Medium Racks	8
Good Racks	8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2
Mutton Stew	6
Mutton Loins	11
Sheep Tongues, each	3
Sheep Heads, each	8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 10
Pork Loins	12
Leaf Lard	9 1/2
Tenderloins	20
Spare Ribs	5 1/2
Butts	10
Hocks	5
Trimmings	6
Tails	4 1/2
Snots	3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3
Pigs' Heads	4
Blade Bones	5
Cheek Meat	5
Hog Plucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	3
Pork Hearts	3
Pork Kidneys	3
Pork Tongues	7
Slip Bones	3 1/2
Tall Bones	4
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2
Backfat	9
Hams	13
Calas	7 1/2
Bellies	11
Shoulders	7 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	6 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2
Viennas	9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Frankfurters	9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2
Tongue	10
Minced Sausage	10
Prepared Sausage	10
New England Sausage	10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10
Special Compressed Ham	10
Berliner Sausage	9
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	13
Polish Sausage	8 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2
Smoked Sausage	12 1/2
Farm Sausage	9
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	8 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	18 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	16 1/2
Holsteiner	13
Mettwurst, New	14
Farmers	14 1/2
Italian Salami, New	20 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	16 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Shoots, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.50
Plate Beef	15.00
Prime Mess Beef	13.50
Extra Mess Beef	12.50
Beef Hams	15.00
Rump Butts	16.50
Mess Pork	16.50
Clear Fat Backs	18.00
Family Back Pork	19.00
Bean Pork	14.25

LARD.

Pure Leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	11 1/2
Pure Lard	10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	5 1/2

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	12 @ 17
DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed. Loose are 3c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	9
Regular Plates	8 1/2
Short Clears	7 1/2
Butts	7 1/2
Bacon meat, 3c. to 4c. more	7 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	13 1/2
Skinned Hams	13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	9
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	14 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	15 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12 @ 14 avg.	11 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	11 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	17 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	19 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	19 1/2
Dried Beef Outides	17 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	21
Smoked Hams	22
Bolled Calas	14
Cooked Loin Rolls	19 1/2
Cooked Boiled Shoulders	13

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Rounds, per set	20
Export Rounds	20
Middles, per set	52
Beef bungs, per piece	6 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25
Hog casings, free of salt	48
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	74
Hog bungs, large	74
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	90
Imported medium sheep casings	80
Beef veans	5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	26
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	22
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40
Cement, tankage, 1	

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 29.

Cattle market conditions have been very unsatisfactory this week to the shipper. Strictly choice cattle have sold about steady, although top this week is about 25c. per cwt. under a week ago. The quality arriving this week has not been near as good as formerly, and it now begins to look as though predictions which have been freely made during the summer that these choice cattle would be scarce were going to come true. Medium to pretty good kinds of cattle are 25 to 40c. per cwt. lower. Western are arriving in large numbers, and packers are buying freely of those grades, leaving the natives which come in direct competition alone, as far as possible. Trading has been on an uneven basis, and it has been late each day before sales have been made. Cattle bringing 7c. per lb. here this week would have brought nearly \$1 per cwt. more three weeks ago. Common grassers are hardest to sell, and many of these are now being taken by feeder buyers, whereas in the past packers bought them to fill their orders for a cheap grade of beef. Feeders have declined 25 to 40c., and stockers anywhere from 50 to 75c. per cwt. during the week.

Butcher stock market is 25 to 40c. lower, and everything is selling slowly excepting best grades of fat cows and heifers, which have been taken at a much less decline than all other grades. Bologna bulls have declined 25 to 40c. Top calves selling around \$7.25. Common canners and cutters slow sale at the lowest prices of the season.

The hog market is 5 to 10c. higher to-day, with a top of \$6.75. Monday and Tuesday's market showed a decline of from 10 to 20c. per cwt. Light runs everywhere to-day, and every indication is that these good corn-fed hogs will be scarce for the balance of the season. The spread in hog prices is very wide. Choice corn-fed hogs are selling up to the top of the market, while grassy, medium kinds are selling as much as 40 to 60c. per cwt. away from the top.

Sheep and lambs show some strength this week. Best Western lambs up to \$6.85. Top on natives, \$6.50. Everything else in the sheep line about 10 to 15c. higher than the close of last week. Prospects only fair.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, July 31.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 44,900; last week, 52,100; same week last year, 55,600. Cattle sold unevenly all the week, and closed a shade lower than a week ago on everything except quarantine grass stuff, which is 25c. higher than Monday, the low day of the week, and slightly above a week ago. Top, fed steers, \$7.20; fair to good, \$5.50@6.65; grass steers, \$3.80@5.50; grass cows, \$2.50@3.60; bulls, \$2.50@3.50. Calves are steady; tops, \$6.25. Quarantine steers, \$3.20@4.80; cows, \$2.25@3.50. Stockers and feeders, 10@20c. lower, \$3.00@4.80.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 34,000; last week, 45,600; same week last year, 58,600. Packers kept up a persistent fight against advances, but extremely light receipts forced the market up. To-day's prices are the highest of the year: top, \$6.95; bulk, \$6.60@6.80. Good corn-fed hogs are scarce; mixed grades form the bulk of receipts; inferior grassy stuff is in too large proportion to be ignored, making a wide range of sales. Pigs, \$4.50@5.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 10,800; last

week, 22,300; same week last year, 13,200. Strong markets have ruled in the sheep and lamb trade each day, with a small net advance for the week. Best spring lambs, \$6.00@6.25; best yearlings, \$4.90; wethers, \$4.50; ewes, \$4.25. Ten ears of good Utah wethers arrived yesterday, 96 lbs., \$4.35. Natives form the bulk of receipts; the proportion of Utahs is increasing, and Arizonas are decreasing.

HIDES are strong; green salted, 9@10c.; bulls and stags, 8@9c.; dry flint butchers, 10@14c.; dry salt, 8c.; sheep pelts, 8@10c.

Packers' purchases were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
A. D. B. & P. Co.	1,005	.....	.....
Armour	4,725	6,050	2,511
Cudahy	4,996	6,009	1,981
Fowler	1,008	.....	1,480
Morris	4,617	5,561	2,850
S. & S.	3,833	8,761	3,233
Swift	4,969	5,682	2,862

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, July 28.

With receipts of Western range cattle increasing every day and the supply of corn-fed cattle decreasing, the market has naturally been more or less irregular of late, but in the main values have held their own in pretty good shape as far as both beef steers and cows and heifers are concerned. So few good to choice fed cattle are coming that prices are firmly held right along. On the other hand, the short-fed and warmed-up steers that come in competition with the rangers have been working lower, and the tone has been rather weak. Natives sell over a wide range, from \$4.25 to \$7.50, and rangers from \$3.50 to \$5.50. Cows and heifers are meeting with a good demand from outside buyers and moving freely. Fair to choice natives sell at \$3.50@5; grass stock at a range of \$2@4.60. Business in stockers and feeders continues very limited, as country buyers are not taking hold of the stuff freely with corn around 75c. and every prospect of high prices throughout the coming winter. Poor to choice stock sells at a range of \$2.80@4.80; the bulk of the fair to good stock around \$3.40@4.

Hogs have sold off sharply of late, notwithstanding the very moderate supplies. This is due partly to extreme warm weather and partly to the weakness in provisions. At any rate neither local packers nor Eastern shippers have been taking the stuff freely, and there has been a rather weak undertone to the trade. The range is spreading with choice heavies at the top and inferior underweight stuff at the bottom. With 5,600 hogs here to-day the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$6.25, as against \$6.50 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.05@6.10, as against \$6.25@6.30 a week ago.

Dullness and irregularity continue to characterize the trade in sheep, but the average is not a great deal different from a week ago. Business in feeder stuff is very limited, and the tone decidedly weak at this time, although dealers are looking for a revival a little later in the season. Quotations on range or grass sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.15@6.50; fair to good lambs, \$6@6.15; feeding lambs, \$4.50@5; good to choice light yearlings, \$4.65@5; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$4.40@4.65; fair to good yearlings, \$4@4.50; feeding yearlings, \$3.75@4; good to choice wethers, \$4.15@4.35; fair to good wethers, \$3.75@4.15; feeding wethers, \$3.25@3.50; good to choice ewes, \$3.85@4.15; fair to good ewes, \$3.50@3.85; feeding ewes, \$2.50@3; culs and bucks, \$2@3.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 27, 1908.

The cattle movement as indicated by receipts at Western markets is not large, but is apparently fully up to all demands of the beef trade. The supplies are now coming largely from the ranges of the West and Southwest, and the proportion of fully fed, fat beef cattle from corn belt sections is historically light. The market is not in satisfactory condition to the selling interests, and prices have been working lower rapidly during the past ten days. Declines within this time have amounted to 30@50c., and have fallen with full force upon everything outside of the very best grades of fed natives. However, in comparing prices now with those prevailing at the high time of the spring account should be taken of the fact that the trade is getting a different class of cattle at present, and pound for pound on the hoof they are not worth as much as they were two months ago. This market is getting scarcely any fully fat native steers, the bulk being fed on grass and having to sell considerably under strictly dry fed grades. Fed steers here are selling largely at \$5.75@6.50, while fully fat kinds would sell readily at \$7@7.50. Cows and heifers are selling largely at \$3@3.75. Calves are high, choice veals selling up to \$6.50. There is but little trade in stockers and feeders, but there is a fair demand for right good kind, and there should be some increase in call for this class of cattle from now on.

Hog supplies continue fairly liberal as to numbers, but is running short in weight. The market has been of a see-saw character of late, and seems to be following in the wake of the provision trade, which has the appearance at present of being a manipulated market. Fluctuations in prices are quite sudden and wide, 10@15c. variations from day to day, having been common in the last two weeks. While prices may look high to the buying interests and the consumer, they are not relatively high compared with the cost of feed to the producer. Ordinarily this season of the year would see light weights of good quality selling at a premium, but there is a marked scarcity of fully finished strong weights, and an unusual proportion of unfinished light; hence, the smooth medium and heavy weights continue to sell at a premium. On to-day's market the bulk of the hogs sold at \$6.25@6.35, with tops at \$6.40.

The arrivals of sheep at this point continue very light, and in fact are not seasonably heavy at any of the markets. Prices have been showing a strength turn of late, and with the coming of the season for filling feed lots it is possible that the demand for good fat muttons may be such as to cause further strength in prices. The feeder demand is still somewhat problematic, and it appears that prices must be much lower than last fall if there is to be the big demand for lambs to go back into feed lots.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 27, 1908.

	Beefers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,168	—	2,422	50,794	11,335
Sixtieth street	1,443	35	6,589	303	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	14,124
Lehigh Valley	1,994	—	320	750	—
Weehawken	237	—	—	—	—
West Shore	2,057	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	52	90	8,750	3,220
Totals	8,899	87	9,421	55,597	28,729
Totals last week	8,685	70	9,726	43,074	28,724

WEEKLY EXPORTS

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live beef.
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. Minnehaha	305	—	1,000
J. Shamborg & S., Ss. Minnehaha	300	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Arable	—	—	3,600
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	1,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Arabic	—	—	1,800
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	—	1,100
Total exports	605	—	6,400
Total exports last week	691	105	9,250

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J. P. Pfeiffer & Son, Baltimore, Md.
W. M. McDonald, Boston, Mass.
Kettering Benway Hardware Co., Denver, Colo.
Enterprise Casting Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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WILL MAKE BETTER SAUSAGE
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SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 25:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,240
Kansas City	29,355
Omaha	11,247
St. Joseph	6,970
Cudahy	545
Sioux City	1,512
South St. Paul	188
Wichita	2,400
Indianapolis	3,631
New York and Jersey City	8,381
Fort Worth	15,917
Detroit	1,280
Philadelphia	3,234

HOGS.

Chicago	80,745
Kansas City	45,960
Omaha	28,879
St. Joseph	46,000
Cudahy	3,364
Sioux City	14,098
Cedar Rapids	8,456
Wichita	6,540
South St. Paul	9,104
Indianapolis	9,390
New York and Jersey City	27,586
Fort Worth	28,729
Detroit	3,977
Philadelphia	2,812
	3,438

SHEEP.

Chicago	70,600
Kansas City	19,717
Omaha	22,295
St. Joseph	4,645
Cudahy	527
Sioux City	277
South St. Paul	1,900
Indianapolis	1,806
New York and Jersey City	55,597
Fort Worth	517
Detroit	1,216
Philadelphia	13,455

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	11,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	3,500	200
Omaha	500	6,000	100
St. Louis	500	2,500	.....
St. Joseph	200	9,000	.....
Fort Worth	400	300	.....

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1908.

Chicago	26,000	35,000	17,000
Kansas City	12,000	4,000	7,000
Omaha	3,500	1,700	3,800
St. Louis	8,800	4,000	1,400
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	.....
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	2,700	900	.....

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908.

Chicago	5,000	10,000	15,500
Kansas City	11,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	2,800	5,700	6,800
St. Louis	4,700	6,600	5,300
St. Joseph	1,000	6,000	6,500
Sioux City	800	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	300	.....

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1908.

Chicago	14,500	19,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	1,800	6,000	800
St. Louis	3,500	4,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,200	4,500	2,500
Sioux City	900	2,500	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

Chicago	3,500	12,000	10,000
Kansas City	500	7,000	3,000
Omaha	1,500	4,200	3,500

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908.

Chicago	1,500	10,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,500	4,000	2,000
Omaha	800	4,500	4,000
St. Louis	900	5,000	1,500

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, JULY 31.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 10,000; 5@10c.
higher: \$6.20@7.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000;
higher: \$6.75@7.10.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 1,000; 10c.
higher: \$7.10.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; active,
higher: \$5.75@6.85.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; 10@15c.
higher: \$6.25@6.50.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.65@9.70; city steam,
\$9.37 1/2; refined, Continent, \$10; South
America, \$10.50; do., kegs, \$11.90; com-
pounds, \$8.12 1/2@8.25.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, July 31.—Beef, extra India mess,
107s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 76s. 3d.; shoul-
ders, 34s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 55s. 6d.;
bacon, Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d.; short ribs,
45s. 6d.; long clear, 28@30 lbs., 45s. 6d.; do.,
35@40 lbs., 44s.; backs, 45s.; bellies, 49s.
Tallow, 27s. 6d. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. Rosin,
common, 7s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western,
47s. 9d. Lard, American refined, 28-lb. pails,
47s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new,
57s. 6d.; do., colored, 59s. American steam
lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 46 3/4 marks. Tallow,
Australian (London), 32s. 4 1/2d. Cottonseed
oil, refined, loose (Hull), 23s. 6d. Petroleum,
refined (London), 6 1/2d. Linseed, La Plata (London),
July-August, 42s. 6d. Calcutta, 44s. 1 1/2d. Linseed oil, 22s. 6d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 30, 1908.—Cattle continue
scarce, especially of choice quality, but grass
cattle are beginning to arrive in larger numbers,
and prices are beginning to fall off. The quality
of the new arrivals of grass cattle, however,
is very poor, and they have very little fat; consequently,
the production of oleo oil continues very much less than
normal, and as the demand from the other
side is beginning to improve the production
is far below the demand. Prices, therefore,
are continually advancing, and the outlook is
that we will have very high prices well into
the fall. Stocks of oleo oil both here and
abroad are at a very low point, and as the
production is so much less than usual there
is no opportunity for the packers to get
caught up with their orders.

Neutral lard, in sympathy with oleo oil,
is beginning to advance, and it looks as
though prices would be a great deal higher
shortly. Europe has commenced to buy round
lots of old crop cotton oil and paying fancy
prices for same. Business in new crop oil,
however, is very slow, and buyers in Europe
look for lower figures on account of the ex-
cellent reports received from the cotton belt.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and
other machinery and equipment at second-
hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted
and For Sale" department on page 48.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Continued moderate hog receipts, with nec-
essarily well supported prices and modified
productions tends to increased demands for
supplies.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market moderately active and firmer.
Early "call" prices: For prime yellow, Au-
gust at 42 1/2@43 1/2c.; September at 43@
43 1/2c.; October at 38 3/4@39 1/4c.; November
at 37@37 1/2c.; December at 36 1/2@37c., and
January at 36@37c. Sales, on call, 400
bbls. October at 39c.

Tallow.

Market continues slack and favoring buy-
ers on other than prime grades. New York
city, hhd., at 5 1/2c. Small lots of city edible
have been sold at 6 1/2@6 3/4c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and unsettled. Chicago quotes 12 1/4c.
asked. New York at 11 1/2c. bid and 12c.
asked, with probable further sales at 11 1/4c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 30.—Latest quotations
are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda,
\$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic
soda, \$1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per
cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent.
powdered caustic soda in barrels 3c. per lb.;
58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c., basis 48
per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonated soda ash,
\$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 5 1/4c. per lb.; tale,
1 1/2@1 1/2c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100
lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 per 100 lbs.,
in drums \$1.30 per 100 lbs.; barrels \$1.75
per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4 1/2@4 3/4c.
per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92
per cent., at 5 1/4@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5 1/2c. per lb.; genuine
Lagos palm oil in casks, 6c. per lb.; clarified
palm oil in barrels, 6 1/2c. per lb.; green olive
oil, 70c., and yellow, 65@70c. per gal.; green
olive oil foots, 6 1/2@6 3/4c. per lb.; Ceylon
coconut oil, 6 3/4@6 1/2c. per lb.; Cochin coco-
nut oil, 7 1/4@7 1/2c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 45
@46c. per gal.; corn oil, 5 1/2c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 5 1/2@6 3/4c. per lb.;
choice tallow in tierces, 6 1/2@6 3/4c. per lb.; oleo
stearine, 11 1/4@12c. per lb.; house grease, 5@
5 1/2c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4 1/2@
5c. per lb.; brown grease, 4 1/2@4 3/4c. per lb.;
light bone grease, 5 1/2@5 1/2c. per lb.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 27, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live Qrs. of
New York	605	743	6,400
Boston	2,860	—	1,640
Montreal	3,363	—	—
Exports to:			
London	2,617	—	3,000
Liverpool	1,547	743	4,440
Glasgow	1,360	—	—
Bristol	701	—	—
Manchester	522	—	—
Totals to all ports	6,837	743	8,040
Totals to all ports last week	6,921	1,803	13,260

Need a good man for the shop? Watch
page 48.

Retail Section

BUTCHERS' DRESSING RECORD.

At two of the recent butchers' outings and picnics phenomenal records have been created in dressing calves and beef carcasses. At the outing of the Pittsburgh Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, Charles Hahn of the North Side Market retained his title of champion by dressing two calves in six minutes and twenty-seven and a half seconds. This beats his previous record, made last year, by nine seconds. He was awarded the first prize of \$50 in gold for performing the feat.

At the Toronto, Canada, butchers' outing, Thomas Fearman, of the Levack Dressed Beef Company, dressed a beef carcass in five minutes and twenty-five seconds. This is a Canadian record and is an excellent performance.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

The House of Delegates of St. Louis, Mo., is going to investigate the feasibility of establishing a municipal abattoir, where local butchers can do their slaughtering under sanitary conditions and inspection. A committee has been appointed for the purpose and the delegates seem serious in their endeavor to investigate the project thoroughly. The subject was brought up by the shutting down of the Morris & Company plant a short while ago, at the time of a fire. The delegates who favor the municipal abattoir state that this deprived the butchers of opportunity to buy their meat at satisfactory prices.

The butchers themselves hold varying opinions on the idea. Some believe it will result in benefits to the butcher and the consumer, while others hold just the opposite view. One of the leaders of the scheme proposes that the city itself do enough slaughtering to supply the city institutions, besides letting the butchers do their slaughtering there. It is planned to let the butcher kill his cattle in the abattoir free of charge, but to leave the head and feet of the animals there in lieu of payment. A number of the butchers hold that the city should not go into competition with the retailers in supplying the city institutions with meat.

FOR STRICTLY KOSHER MEAT.

Some twenty-eight Jewish congregations of Baltimore, Md., have banded themselves together into the Orthodox Jewish Congregations of Baltimore, one of the purposes of which will be to strictly enforce the Jewish laws in the killing and selling of kosher meat. As is well known, orthodox Jews eat only such meat as is killed by qualified men, known as *schochit*, and that within three days after the killing, as prescribed by the Mosaic law.

These ritual killers are carefully selected by the rabbis, men of moral standing, observant of their religion and qualified to kill dexterously and without infliction of pain on the animal by a single drawing of a carefully prepared keen knife across the jugular vein. The *schochit* then examine the animal for

any disease, and especially for tuberculosis of the lungs. In case of any disease or infection the cadaver is rejected as unfit for orthodox Jewish food. The meat of the animal, except the hindquarters, which Jews may not eat, is then carefully marked by a seal, giving the date, so that purchasers may know that within three days they may eat it.

It is alleged that unscrupulous dealers falsify the seals and otherwise impose on the purchasers of kosher meat, and the new federation hopes to correct this fraud.

ADVERTISING INSIDE THE MARKET.

Many butchers have an idea that it is necessary to cover the fronts of their markets with advertising signs, but few think it worth while to display signs inside the market. Some good advertising can be done inside the shop, and the following from the New England Grocer and Tradesman are submitted as samples of what might greet the customers' eyes while they are making or are about to make their purchases:

If you are looking for quality of meat, stop here; if for quantity for a low price, please go elsewhere.

We refuse all kinds of meat that is not strictly first class. If you are equally as particular we can count on you as a regular customer.

Think of the quality first and the price afterwards. Judged that way, all our meats will be acknowledged as really the cheapest.

Why is our prime roast always "in condition"? It is from selected beasts, it is carefully "hung" and not offered for sale until fit for an epicure to eat.

How did you like that last joint you bought here? That's what brought you here to-day, eh? Well, you'll find the same quality the year round.

We don't sell ancient hens as "spring chickens." All our poultry is young and freshly killed.

To properly appreciate a steak, just try a porterhouse here. It will, if rightly cooked, melt in your mouth, and it has a most delicious flavor.

Honestly, we are not looking for transient customers, except to convince them that it is to their interests to trade here always. How do you feel about it?

Our first and last thoughts are for your satisfaction. We are doing all we can to insure it. If there is anything else we can do, let us know.

When you invite a friend to dinner, get your joint or a bird here, and you will know that your guest's satisfaction is insured.

We don't cater to a cheap trade. It's the good judge of meat we want to deal with. The critics know the value of first class meat.

We positively welcome reasonable complaints, as it is a pleasure to rectify them. Please remember this if you ever have occasion to find fault with us.

We have no bargain sales here. There are cheap meat stores elsewhere for those who prefer quantity to quality.

Signs inside the market should not be large and glaring, but small and neat. A card one foot deep by sixteen inches wide is about the right size. The card should be white and the letters black.

Need a good man for the shop? Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union of Danbury, Conn., have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, George Leach; vice-president, C. Hall; treasurer, William Sayer; recording secretary, John Carrodus; financial secretary, Frank Jones; business agent, Frank Jones; trustees, George Leach, M. Gardner and M. Van Kuren.

W. L. McCabe has purchased the meat market of E. H. Quiller at South Bend, Ind.

The meat market of Coputo Bros. at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

W. H. Cammell has purchased the meat business of O. Marshall at Simcoe, Canada.

The Clayton meat market at Auburn, Ind., has been sold to Beatty & Sebert.

Phillips & Rowe, meat and grocery dealers at Brandon, Vt., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,990.61 and assets of \$1,213.60.

John Wilk & Son, meat dealers at Nashville, Tenn., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$30,000 and assets at \$15,000.

H. A. Webber has sold his interest in the Sunnyside Meat Market at Sunnyside, Wash., to E. E. Ferson.

T. G. Kaesmeyer will again engage in the meat business at Coeur d'Alene, Ida., within a few days.

The Stevens County Meat Company at Springdale, Wash., has sustained a fire loss of \$2,000.

S. B. Fronefield has purchased the grocery and meat business of Mrs. Nice at Norristown, Pa.

Rozyski & Holmes have purchased the meat business of A. Blodgett at Auburn, Wash.

J. D. Hollingsworth has purchased the butcher shop of Joseph Dill at Callaway, Neb.

Neaman & Prehn have purchased the meat market of Henry Schradt at Dresler, Neb.

Louis Hutter has sold out his meat market at Papillion, Neb., to Schlumber & Festner.

John J. O'Malley, a well known provision dealer at Worcester, Mass., died last week.

J. C. Ault, of Chautauqua Springs, is about to open a meat market at Sedan, Kas.

Wm. D. Packenham has engaged in the meat business at Waterville, Wash.

The Union Market at St. Louis, Mo., has sustained a fire loss of \$2,500.

George Mason, of Jefferson, is opening a butcher shop at Turner, Ore.

R. McInnis is engaging in the meat business at Lynn Valley, B. C.

H. J. Dunn has opened the East Side Market at Hoquiam, Wash.

T. J. Hart will open a new meat market at Wilmington, Del.

F. P. Conlon will reopen his meat market at Torrington, Conn.

Dan Adres has opened a new meat market at Bradford, Pa.

Wm. Ulrich has opened a butcher shop at Hadar, Neb.

YOU SAVE A \$100 BILL

\$75



TOTAL ADDING, LARGE CAPACITY

National Cash Register

FIVE SECONDS is all the time that is required with this register, to find out how much money there is in the cash drawer, or the total business for the day.

The total number of customers waited on is also given at a glance.

This \$75 register is one of the highest types, and may be operated by electricity at a slight additional expense.

gladly explain them to you if you call at our show rooms. If too busy to call, mail the attatched coupon and we will come to you.

It costs you nothing to investigate and you lose money now by "not knowing."

on this NATIONAL CASH REGISTER when you buy it, and it makes money for you every day you use it. More than 650,000 merchants in all parts of the world use NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS *because they pay.*

We had to prove that to most people and we'll gladly prove it to you.

A National Cash Register

*Adds the total of your day's sales
Saves mistakes in change*

*Keeps a record of "Charge Sales,"
money "Paid Out" or "Re-
ceived on Account"*

*Makes a handsome as well as use-
ful addition to your store equip-
ment and has advertising
value*

*It shows customers you are me-
thodical and progressive*

We have other styles from \$15 up, one of which will suit your business. We will

The National Cash Register Co.

Executive Offices

28th Street and Broadway

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The
National
Cash
Register Co.

Executive Offices,
28th St. and Broad-
way, New York, N. Y.

I would like to
know how a National
Cash Register can in-
crease my profits and do the
other things you say it will.

TEAR OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY

Name
Business
Street
City State
No. of Clerks

New York Section

L. A. Carton, treasurer of Swift & Company, left for Europe this week on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

F. W. Stewart, assistant to Manager Hicks at Swift's 13th Street Market, is up in New England on his vacation.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 25 averaged 8.26 cents per pound.

G. J. Edwards, general manager for Swift & Company's New York district, is taking a short vacation in the Adirondacks.

J. W. Brown, produce buyer for Armour & Company, with headquarters in Chicago, has been in the city looking over the butter and egg situation here in the East.

This afternoon the Butchers' District Council of New York and vicinity held a set of games and a dance at Celtic Park. A big crowd was present and the affair was a success.

Fred Dietz of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association reports that butchers are getting full value for their skins at present, and that good milk calves are very scarce.

There is a movement on foot over in the Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, toward holding an annual shooting festival and picnic which the marketmen will give to the trade at large.

George Thomson, president of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, is spending some time at Sparta, N. J., where he went for his health. He is reported as improving.

The Wallabout Market Benevolent Association is to hold an outing on Sunday, September 6, at Killian's Athletic Park, Jamaica. The outing committee is composed of Max Keller, E. J. Tierney and M. T. Winters.

It is reported that one of the big Chicago packers has signed a contract with the Erie Railroad whereby the Erie will handle its eastbound freight. The contract is said to be on the basis of 6.25 cents per 100 pounds, and to run for three years.

On Tuesday of last week the board of directors of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association met and formulated a plan whereby it will be possible for peddlers and others to check their push carts and wagons while they are buying in the market. After making their purchases they can take their carts and gather up what they have bought. The idea is to aid the authori-

ties in doing away with the congestion in the market.

On Sunday the family outing and games of the Master Butchers' Pinochle Club will be held at Cypress Hills Park, Evergreen, Long Island. An attractive programme of athletic events and bowling for prizes are a few of the features of the affair, and a big crowd is expected. The officers of the club are: President, L. Lamm; secretary, F. Staehle; treasurer, E. Klesper. The reception committee for the affair consists of J. J. Connors, J. Taafe and G. Finley.

WOULD INVESTIGATE MEAT TRADE.

Newspapers which deal in sensationalism have this week made much of a report that the Attorney-General of New York State contemplated action against big packing concerns for alleged violation of the State anti-trust law, or that he at least contemplated an investigation in that direction. The Attorney-General declined to give any information on the subject. In view of the results of his efforts at investigating other lines of business no serious disturbance in meat trade circles is apprehended from his activities.

High meat prices have caused some hysterical persons to demand for an investigation of those who sell meat—and who are therefore presumably responsible for the high prices—but the trade is of the opinion that it would prove a difficult matter for even such a distinguished legal light as New York's Attorney-General to prove that packers are responsible for the high cost of meat in recent months, or that a "conspiracy" exists among them for that purpose.

TIMING MEAT DELIVERIES.

Local packers and meat wholesalers have recently inaugurated a reform in connection with their meat deliveries which promises to be one of the best improvements of years. It is true that it may be regarded as "adding insult to injury," after defeating the union teamsters' strike of last year, to put time clocks on the teamsters' wagons, and thus further "restrain their liberties," but it is nevertheless turning out to be a time, labor and money-saving device.

This wagon time clock is a device which not only records the time of starting and finishing a trip, and all stops made which are over five minutes in duration, but it also records the speed of the vehicle at every point on the trip and the distance travelled. In fact, the drivers regard it as a wizard arrangement and are very much in awe of it. It prevents loafing on a trip and it puts an end to cruel treatment of horses.

Heretofore it has been a common habit for drivers to take half a day or more for an up-town trip, and it was found that at least two hours of this time was spent loafing in saloons. Now, with the clock held on them, they cannot stop over five minutes without having to explain it. Racing teams back to the barn on half-holidays and at

other times is now impossible, for the record shows the speed.

The driver must tend strictly to business from the time he leaves the barn until he gets back, and he cannot get around it. One driver for a First avenue house tried to beat the clock last week by jacking up the wheels of the truck and hiring a hobo to spin them around backward. But he did not know that the clock registered backward as well as forward, and his trick was at once discovered.

The clock is also a means of preventing disputes with customers who make claims for returned meats, rebates, etc., because of late deliveries. The clock now shows the exact time of each delivery and the customer cannot dispute the driver's report. It also saves trouble in other ways. Last month it saved a local firm a lawsuit. One of the trucks ran over a street urchin. There were, of course, plenty of witness from among the boy's friends to swear that the driver was racing his horses and that this caused the accident. An examination of the time clock showed the truck to be moving at four miles an hour, a slow walk. The "ambulance chaser" who was pushing the claim threw up his case when he saw the clock.

The packers and wholesalers who have used the device are much pleased with it. It is not sold outright, but leased to users.

THE EAST GETS GRASS-FED HOGS.

At all the Eastern markets the receipts of hogs are largely on the green and grassy order. The packers complain bitterly about the excessive drift on this kind, and are discriminating against them in buying. At Chicago they sell from 45c. to 50c. below the price of corn-fed hogs, and at almost any time in the East they are liable to sell at or near the price of pigs. "For your own protection you must buy the grass and clover-fed hogs considerably below what you pay for corn hogs," says a Cleveland livestock commission firm to its customers, "and at the lower price you need a wider margin than usual to cover the extra heavy shrinkage."

BE CAREFUL IN SELLING LARD.

Under the weights and measures law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature a dealer can be prosecuted if in selling what passes for, say, a three-pound pail of lard he sells the size which is ordinarily given that designation, but which may subsequently be found to contain less than forty-eight ounces of lard without the weight of the pail. The State Commissioner of Weights and Measures will prosecute all complaints of short weight unless the person making the sale carefully explains that the lard is sold by the pail without reference to weight. We advise the trade, says the New England Grocer, to use the utmost care in having their customers clearly understand that they are selling them simply a pail of lard without any reference or inference whatever as to the weight.

